

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MILITARY MOVE IN CHINA BACKED BY JAPAN, IT IS SAID

United States Affected by Possibility of Overthrow of Present Government—Outlook in Far East Reported Very Grave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The international policies behind the crisis threatening the Chinese Republic need to be understood clearly by the American people, for the United States is a party directly and indirectly affected by the possibility of the overthrow of the present government by a group of military leaders rendered desperate by the overwhelming opposition which has come to the support of their rivals.

This was the substance of an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Charles Hodges, assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau and lecturer on the Far East at the New York University. Mr. Hodges is a recognized expert on Far Eastern affairs.

"This is a last attempt," he said, "to saddle China with a military dictatorship, backed by Japan and dependent on Japanese support for its very existence, in the face of the nation-wide hostility shown against the leaders in the coup d'état which has isolated the capital and China's President, a prisoner signing mandates which they prepare."

Diplomatic Rebuff

"It is not without significance that all this takes place on the heels of the Chinese Government's refusal to accept the Japanese 'settlement' of the Shantung question—a diplomatic rebuff to Japan which will figure in the pending collapse of the Hara Ministry, an event entirely possible before the 28 days of the Japanese Diet's special session have elapsed."

"It is no secret that Japan has been using every weapon at her command to prevent the consummation of internal peace between the North and the South, which up to a few days ago appeared a certainty. The settlement of China's domestic difficulties meant the defeat of the pro-Japanese elements in Chinese politics—more than that, the bringing into political supremacy of the liberal, far-sighted Chinese statesmen who are bent on uprooting the sinister Japanese influences which have done their best to wreck the struggling Chinese Republic.

The whole situation is a testimonial to the inability of the great powers to cope with Japan in the Far East since the European war. It is a challenge to the good intentions of the United States in the Orient. Irreparable damage can only be avoided if the Administration gives our State Department officials who know the Chinese situation, an opportunity to assert our jeopardized leadership and combine with Britain and the other western powers in curbing the undermining of China by Japan through the pro-Japanese clique in Peking.

Effect of Delay

"If Japan can be made to play the game, the Chinese crisis will pass with a victory for the liberal popular elements capable of cooperating with America and the other powers in the rebuilding of China for its contribution toward world peace. Japan will not play the game—her persistent and malicious distortions of the consortium in an effort to discredit it even now show this—unless the military party who are directly engineering the present difficulties in China are shown that they cannot make any headway along these lines."

"This has not been done by Great Britain or the United States to the present time, however much we may congratulate ourselves on the consortium. Every delay given Japan another chance. She held up the scheme for the joint financing of China for practically a year after the Peace Conference, knowing that it meant perhaps a fatal postponement for China, based on every side by financial and diplomatic difficulties. Even now, apparently according to it, she has made this last move to protect the position she acquired at the expense of her allies politically during the great war and at the cost of China's future, which rests in Japan's hands unless the friends of the Chinese Republic bestir themselves."

Four Possibilities

"The outcome of the struggle will, so far as China and the powers go, show four things: First, whether China is to continue under the domination of Japan; second, whether the concerted action of Great Britain, France and the United States will be able to give China a chance to get on her feet in the face of Japan's steady opposition to anything strengthening the Chinese Republic; third, whether the consortium can finance China effectively; fourth, whether China is going to appeal with favorable results to the League of Nations to end the Japanese dictatorship in the East or whether Japan, to forestall the Chinese, will go to the League council, of which it is a member, and demand that the League of Nations enforce the Far Eastern

provision of the Treaty which China has protested and refused to sign.

"That the Japanese may beat the Chinese Government by a diplomatic stroke, taking China's refusal to carry out the Peace Treaty to the League of Nations themselves, is one of the pressing possibilities of the moment.

"As is shown by the trend of Japan's statecraft since January of this year, while informal moves had been going on from the signing of the Peace Treaty in May, 1919, when China refused to be a party to it, and its becoming effective in the opening of 1920, later developments have come rapidly. Only last April the Japanese Government tried to break the steady opposition of China, with the result that on May 22, China's Foreign Office definitely refused to negotiate with Japan.

"Thus the Japanese Government is in a difficult position. On top of China's defiant rejection of the Hara Ministry's settlement of the Shantung question, events in Siberia are arousing discontent among the Japanese masses, and the future of the Cabinet is shaky, notwithstanding its success in the general elections.

"The Japanese demands on China for a settlement involve the United States directly, because we have specifically dissented from the grounds on which Japan bases her proposals to China.

Danger in the Far East

"Americans do not realize the danger in the Far East today. We have supported the Chinese position, expressly serving warning on Japan at the time of the 1915 treaties that the United States dissented from the terms and again at the Paris conference—President Wilson himself specifically stating to Japan's plenipotentiaries that the carrying out of the Shantung compromise by Japan could not be based on these treaties.

"But Japan is using every means to accomplish just this, the clear-cut way in which the Chinese Foreign Office has refused the Japanese contents being a serious setback after seven weeks of unparalleled pressure on the Chinese Government. If Japan gains her point, it will be tantamount to the Supreme Court of the United States or the United States Constitution must be amended to provide for a referendum to the freemen of the several states."

Legal Opposition Unlikely

Possibility of an Injunction Against Suffrage Proclamation Remote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Officials of the Department of Justice intimated yesterday that there was little danger that the move of the anti-suffragists to secure an injunction against the proclamation of the suffrage amendment would meet with success.

The Department of Justice, it was said, will use all its power to prevent the issuing of an injunction as demanded by the opponents of the amendment. It was confidently stated that the "legal quibble" raised by the opposition forces would promptly be overruled.

Women May Hold Party Offices

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Neither the federal nor the State Constitution nor the laws of the Commonwealth forbid women to be members of ward or town committees or delegates to a state convention," according to the opinion forwarded to the Secretary of State of Massachusetts by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General.

Although the issue was not raised in the request for a ruling, Mr. Allen also holds that if women are admitted to their party convention they "may lawfully participate in nominating presidential electors."

Governor's Refusal Not Deemed Final

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Refusal of Gov. Percival W. Clement of Vermont to call a special legisla-

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counts foremost on the German side, declared that it was a solemn moment when such words could be exchanged. He added his gratitude for the French wishes concerning the government, but he did not think they could long remain in power after the obligations they had been forced to undertake on the previous day. They would not shrink from doing their utmost, though they would thereby fail.

There are three features of the reparations plans of Germany. First, it is urged that the annuities must be fixed; second, that the total indemnity should be fixed, for without fixation it is impossible to draw up a budget; third, arrangements should be made by which Germany's creditors shall participate in her improving prosperity.

No settlement of what should come to the Allies in the earlier years is possible without detailed discussion, and it is pointed out that there is at present no solid basis on which to work.

Even the size of the German territory is uncertain, since it is not known whether Silesia with its coalfields will form part of the Empire or go to Poland. In short, the productive capacity is unknown, since it depends on a variety of circumstances, supplies of raw material, of foodstuffs, internal tranquility and many other things.

The German plan admits the possibility of guarantees for the Allies, but insists upon respect for German sovereignty.

At last the conference is getting to grips with the real business which brought it here, and it is likely that this report, after examination and comment, will be referred to a commission of experts, composed of members of the Reparations Commission and the German delegates. The conference may thus conclude quickly in a much better state than at one time seemed possible. The hatred aroused by the way may be thus appeased.

It should be stated briefly that, at Saturday's meeting, Hugh Stinnes, the German coal magnate, giving evidence on coal conditions in Germany, made many obvious misstatements and was moreover very truculent. He was called to order by the President, Leon Delacroix, and subsequently Mr. Fehrenbach expressed his regret that Mr. Stinnes should have abused the opportunity given him.

German Viewpoint Voiced

Dr. Simons Says It Is Impossible to Carry Out Undertakings

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—An unsatisfactory prospect is opened out by a statement from Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, to French correspondents at Spa, showing that the leaders of Germany think it impossible to carry out the undertakings they have just signed. Dr. Simons says the near future will show the Allies that the requirements of demobilization are impracticable. The men ordered to take the place of the first contingents will be themselves demobilized soon afterward. Knowing they will have small chance of obtaining employment, they will refuse to obey orders. Violence may thus be the outcome of attempts to reduce the German Army below the proper strength.

This interview is regarded as characteristic of German tactics. The Germans discuss everything in great detail if permitted to do so, sign agreements, then say they only yielded to force and cannot fulfill impossible undertakings. At the same time the Germans offer increasing resistance to the allied demands. They ask for Upper Silesia, the return of their colonies, and a reduction of 50 per cent in the quantity of coal they are requested to deliver under the Versailles Treaty. They argue that German industry should be placed on the same footing as regards coal as France.

The French Premier, Alexander Millerand, emphatically declines to accept this theory. Mr. Millerand stated today that he could not carry out his intention of leaving Spa tonight. He was unable to say when the conference would complete its work.

Report on Coal Discussion

SPA, Belgium (Sunday)—The official communiqué regarding the work of the allied and German delegates today says:

"A plenary conference this evening considered the coal protocol. The coal question will be settled at 11 o'clock tomorrow. Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Secretary, pointed out that the coal question was the central point of the whole economic life of Germany and that the solution reached by the experts would react on the German reparation plans, which could not, therefore, be submitted tonight as planned."

"Mr. Millerand expressed surprise, as no explanation had been given that the German plans would be subordinated to the coal decisions."

"Dr. Simons replied that the German delegation had completely prepared plans, which had to be studied as a whole to be understood, but he had just learned that the coal deliveries demanded were more than double Germany's economic possibilities and amounted to one-third of her output. That would reduce the coefficient of the satisfaction of her needs from 60 to 40 per cent. Under these conditions the Chancellor, the Minister of Economy and himself had decided that the plans prepared on another basis could not be presented."

"The German delegation then withdrew to reconsider the questions. On the resumption of the sitting, Dr. Simons announced that they were in agreement to present the plans, as the final decision with respect to coal would not be taken until tomorrow. The delegation, however, thought that the object of the Spa conference was to fix the coal figure by a discussion of the German and allied delegates,

instead of independently by the Reparations Commission. The coal question was one of vital importance for Germany."

"Mr. Millerand replied that there could be no question of modifying Article 233 of the Treaty of Versailles, which must be carried out, though with liberal interpretations, taking into account anything legitimate there might be in the German observations. Dr. Simons then handed the plans to the secretariat."

GERMANS PRESENT REPARATIONS PLAN

Proposal Is Made for an International Syndicate for Rebuilding the Devastated Regions, Germany to Provide the Labor

SPA, Belgium (Sunday). (By The Associated Press)—The German reparations plan is in three parts. It was submitted to the conference with the understanding that it must be accepted as a whole. The plan follows:

Part 1—Section 1. The German Government considers that the purpose of the present negotiations is to make a final settlement of their entire obligations for reparations.

Section 2. The German Government, knowing that it is obliged under the Treaty to pay on May 1, 1920, 120,000,000,000 gold marks, considers that it has already paid not only that sum, but a much higher one, according to its accounts.

Section 3 sets forth that in providing for the future the German Government would be unable to fulfill its obligations unless the German budget is balanced.

Section 4 provides that the measure of Germany's ability to pay, owing to her weakened economic structure, requires that she should have necessary food, fodder, fertilizers and other raw materials.

Bases of Payment

Section 5 names the bases upon which the German Government considers its payments should be regulated: (a) by annuities, (b) annuities to be limited to 30 years.

Various other sub-sections affirm that a certain sum should be agreed upon, after the payment of which Germany should be completely free; that the payment of this sum should be varied in various amounts; that a schedule should be worked out, and that it should not be absolutely regular in character, because it is impossible at the present time accurately to estimate the economic position of Germany for the next 30 years.

Part 2—The German Government's suggestions for rebuilding the war-destroyed district are in the common interests of all peoples, because the danger of a feeling of hatred and a cry for revenge will not disappear so long as this has not been done. The German Government has, therefore, although not required by the Peace Treaty to do so, undertaken participation in the rebuilding of those districts. It declares itself ready to take part in the rebuilding and to supply German workmen under German authority.

Upon this basis a German commission in September, 1919, made a hurried inspection of northern France.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Russian wireless messages state that on July 4 Bolshevik troops started a general advance along a sector of 73 miles. The enemy was flung back along the entire front of the attack, from three to four miles to the west.

The enemy suffered severe losses in killed and wounded and abandoned a considerable number of guns and a large amount of other military booty. On July 7 the Bolsheviks beat off attacks on the front southwest of Borissov and reached the line of Dvinsk-Novo-Sventsianay, occupying the station of Turmont. By the evening of July 10, Bolshevik troops occupied the towns of Vileika-Juzmen and Bobruisk, together with a number of large villages situated 14 miles to the northeast of Molodetchno and 14 to 20 miles east of Minsk.

According to incomplete information, the Bolsheviks captured over 4,000 prisoners, 19 guns, one tank, many machine-guns and a considerable amount of other military munitions, large food stores, shells and other military stores. In the Sarny direction, Bolshevik troops, pursuing the enemy, debouched at villages 14 miles east of the railway junction of Sarny.

In the Rovno direction the enemy, starting an advance in large force, consisting of three infantry and one cavalry divisions, occupied the town of Rovno, but was driven out by the Bolsheviks.

On July 10 that part of the enemy's troops which was retiring was completely defeated by the Bolshevik cavalry, who captured over 300 prisoners, guns, baggage, and a large quantity of cattle. On July 9, the Bolshevik troops occupied Proskurov town, Twenty miles east of Kamennetz Podolsk, the Bolsheviks continue to drive back the enemy. In general, the enemy is retreating along the whole front from Polesia to the Dniester. Along the shores of the Sea of Azov the Bolsheviks have started a battle with enemy troops, who had landed from the sea.

The note says that the Reparations Commission has not yet established what is to be delivered in the way of cattle, tools and raw materials, or what entire factories are to be restored, but that Germany is ready to make these deliveries to the extent which her resources will permit.

The German Government proposes a rather intricate plan of organization of its own industries in the various states of Germany for the purpose of making these deliveries.

BOLSHEVIKI AGREE TO BRITISH TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—In the House of Commons on Monday, Andrew Bonar Law, replying to George Thorne, announced that the Soviet Government had accepted the conditions laid down by the British Government as to the resumption of trade and an understanding had therefore been reached as to the ideas on which a trade agreement would be negotiated.

The German delegation then withdrew to reconsider the questions. On the resumption of the sitting, Dr. Simons announced that they were in agreement to present the plans, as the final decision with respect to coal would not be taken until tomorrow. The delegation, however, thought that the object of the Spa conference was to fix the coal figure by a discussion of the German and allied delegates.

MILITARY PLANS IN NORTH IRISH TOWNS

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Disorder on Occasion of Orange Celebrations in the Different Irish Towns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The military have taken every precaution against outbreak on Monday and it is expected that the Orange celebrations will pass off quietly. Three attacks on police have taken place and one police sergeant has been killed. Before the opening of the Donegal assizes, the military have erected sandbags and machine guns on the courthouse.

The government has prohibited the Orange meetings to be held near Newry, on Monday, and barbed wire fences have been placed on the outskirts of Newry leading to Dublin and Belfast, military guards being on duty. The Orange celebrations have also been prohibited in Londonderry. Belfast is well protected with troops and the light cruiser H. M. S. Verdun in the Lough commands the whole city.

The report that Tuan had received considerable financial assistance from Japan, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed. His forces are taking up a position a short distance from Peking and General Wu's forces, which are moving northward, are expecting soon to be in touch, but hostilities have not yet broken out.

No anxiety is felt in high authoritative Chinese quarters for the safety of foreigners, as it is to the interest of both parties that their safety should be assured.

A Japanese authority informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that should any trouble arise the Japanese are quite prepared to take care, not only of their own but of the Allies' interests in China.

CHINA CONFRONTS A SERIOUS CRISIS

Prospect of Civil War Between the National Party and the Pro-Japanese Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—In discussing the Chinese crisis in authoritative quarters in London on Monday the Christian Science Monitor was informed that there is every prospect of civil war between the Tientsin or National Party and the An-fu or pro-Japanese party, the latter being headed by General Tuan Chi-jui. Generals Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun, who have been cashiered by the President, who has been unable to withstand the political pressure of the pro-Japanese party, General Tuan at present being in high favor with the President.

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Present returns put the vote in favor of the act at approximately 27,800 and the negative vote at 13,600, while the majority against the proposal for the beer and wine amendment stands at about 6,000. Three cities of the Province, St. John, Moncton and Fredericton, the capital, as well as all of the larger towns, declared in favor of the act and against beer and wines. In St. John, the largest city of the Province, where the population is largely Acadian, has a majority been given against the prohibition act and in favor of permitting the sale of beer and wines.

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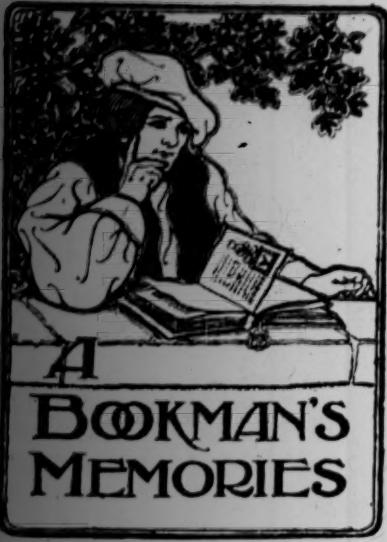
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Ford Madox Hueffer

I have not seen Ford Madox Hueffer since the second year of the war when I met him, one Sunday afternoon, walking in Hyde Park with Wyndham Lewis. He told me that he had "joined up." As his volume of poems called "On Heaven, and Poems Written on Active Service" is dedicated to the commander of the Welch Regiment, I presume it was the Welch Regiment that he joined. Without doubt he was a good soldier. He wrote a clever novel called "The Good Soldier" which many people bought thinking it was the kind of book that Donald Hankey wrote. They are very different.

Ford Madox Hueffer is always having little, round-the-corner successes. "On Heaven" appeared in "Poetry" of Chicago, and "Antwerp" was first published by the "Poetry Bookshop." The book contains one of those "provocative prefaces" which Mr. Hueffer likes writing. He announces that Vers Libre is the only medium in which he can convey his intimate moods, and adds: "Vers libre is a very jolly medium in which to write and to read; if it be read conversationally and quietly." I think he makes verse and writes prose rather easily. He turns without effort from "When Blood Is Their Argument: An Analysis of Prussian Culture" to "Zeppelin Nights," a series of short stories set in every period of English history. And I have heard a whisper that Daniel Chaucer, author of "The Simple Life Limited" and "The New Humpty Dumpty" is Ford Madox Hueffer. A versatile man!

He loves to expound the art of writing and the art of great writers, such as Henry James whom he admires immensely; so when he takes pen in hand he is ready for the tripping, reasoned words! Yes, he likes Vers Libre: it enables him to make definite statements like this:

About the middle of my first Las Levee, I stand on the curb in the pitch of the night, Waiting for the busses that didn't come To take me home.

That was in Paddington. The foot-black night was over one like velvet.

And one was very alone—so very alone In the velvet cloak of the night.

He published his "Collected Poems" in 1914, and if ever he issues a uniform edition of his prose works it will need a long, long shelf to hold them; for he has written many books on many subjects: he has written on art, criticism, topography, history, with gay excursions into fiction. He has also written memories.

To me his Memories are his most interesting books; and if he seems a little weary of the whole business, a little querulous, and disposed to think writing, like everything else, something of a bore, we must not mind. It is only his way. He is somewhat tired of greatness and great men. He was nourished on them. It was not his fault.

He is a grandson of Ford Madox Brown. The great men who congregated around that great man, at the great, gaunt house (pleasant enough in the studio) in Fitzroy Square, encircled him from babyhood. Is that an advantage, or a disadvantage? I know not; but it certainly has had a marked effect on the life of Ford Madox Hueffer. Oh, and his father was Dr. Francis Hueffer, the celebrated musical critic of *The Times*.

In the dedication to "My Dear Kids," his daughters Christina and Katherine, that prefacing his volume of "Memories" of the Pre-Raphaelite and Esthetic Movements, he plays amusingly, but not without hints of self-pity, on the drawback of being brought up among great men. He tells of the Eminent Ones who came to his grandfather's house and how these "Victorian great figures" always seemed to be 25 feet high, and himself, as his father once called him—"the patient but extremely stupid donkey." In this environment he learnt to regard himself as the most obscure of obscure persons. "To me life was simply not worth living because of the existence of Carlyle, of Mr. Ruskin, of Mr. Holman Hunt, of Mr. Browning, or of the gentlemen who built the Crystal Palace. These people were perpetually held up to me as standing upon unattainable heights, and at the same time I was perpetually being told that if I could not attain these heights I might just as well not number the earth. What, then, was left for me? Nothing. Simply nothing."

The world went quietly on, and as he grew up he discovered that it is by no means populated with great Victorians, that all people are not Rossettis and Ruskins, and that all grandfathers are not Ford Madox Browns. But he has never quite overcome his veneration for the Eminent, and when I first knew him many years ago he chided me one day for saying something human about Henry James and Swinburne. "You mustn't talk about Great Men, in that intimate way," he said, with the tired smile, half amusement, half petulance, that he usually employs.

His manner is never Corvantic, and when he told me that afternoon in

Hyde Park that he had "joined up" he did so with the air of saying that he had changed houses. I have seen nothing of him since that day, but he came vividly before me when I opened the July issue of the Dial, and found that he had been invited by the editor to write his reminiscences. The editor asked him formally to treat 17 British contemporaries, and added, as an afterthought—"also Rudyard Kipling and any of les Jeunes that you like."

That gave Fordie (thus his grandfather called him, and I maintain that he has not yet quite grown up) his chance. He begins his reminiscences thus—"It is twenty-two years and six months since, at Michaelmas, 1897, I received a letter from Mr. Conrad, asking me to collaborate with him." Mr. Conrad has yet to explain why he chose Mr. Hueffer. Henley may have had something to do with it.

Conrad was not then a great man, but he was shaping for one, so you see how the society of the Great pursues the grandson of Ford Madox Brown. That afternoon when I met him in Hyde Park he was walking with Wyndham Lewis.

The collaboration resulted, as every one knows, in "Romance" and "The Inheritors," not outstanding books; indeed Mr. Hueffer says frankly—"I fancy that neither book has any artistic value at all." What then was the purpose of the collaboration? I suppose to teach Conrad English, for at that time, on his own confession, he thought in Polish, expressed himself in French and only with difficulty "rendered his thus-worded French thoughts and images in English." Mr. Hueffer was sure that he understood the art of expression in words. Has he not said—"I am alone among English-born writers to bother my head primarily about the 'how' of writing?" You perceive that Mr. Hueffer has quite gotten over his Fitzroy Square timidity and self-depression. You must read this first chapter of his Memoirs: how he and Conrad studied Flaubert, Flaubert, and buried "in rural greenness," had endless discussions on how to write. "I think that I was most preoccupied with the expression of fine shades; Conrad's unceasing search in those days was for a new form of novel. But I do not believe that there were in the England of those days any two other people whose whole minds and whose unceasing endeavors were so absolutely given to that one problem of expression between man and man which is the end of all conscious literary art."

Of the many books that Ford Madox Hueffer has written I like best after his "Memories," the volumes on art, and on places, such as "The Soul of London" and "England and the English." That romantic novel, "The Half Moon," which begins at Rye, in England, and ends with Henry Hudson sailing up to Albany, might have been a great romance. Does it fail because the author is convinced that the manner of literature is so much more important than the matter?

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VIKING BOOTS AND BRETON SABOTS

One day I was in Lorient. The sun had just broken through and made a lively mosaic of the shipping. Everywhere one saw the pale, blue-green nets of the Breton luggers, mast-headed to dry. Even at the peak of the Chinese trade, when the port got its exotic, seventeenth century name, there could have been nothing so quaint, so fanciful as these nets. They swung aloft against the sky. They reflected endlessly in the grass-green harbor water.

An excited string of stevedores were

wise servant know, and naturally there is no difficulty in filling vacancies at once.

But this method is the end of the old training system. Under these new conditions the apprentice has no place. Gone are the "tweensies" and the smutty nosed scullery maids. A kitchen maid in a modern establishment has in all probability taken an after-war course in domestic science at the expenses of the government and is merely serving at a generous wage under an experienced cook in order to perfect herself in the technique of her profession.

There are no applicants now for the position of all-round servant, the "cook general" so dear to pretentious suburbia, the obliging slavey who

is something symbolic in this connection between the lark and the flower. For the lark is the sky bird, the soaring singer that ascends until it is lost in the great blueness and its song seems to issue from the sky. And the flower, too, is a sky flower, for the dyed blossoms seem to have caught each a tiny patch of the blueness above and painted it into the petals. The range of color on the blue chord catches every light and shade of the heavens above. There is the fleeciest of baby blues reflected from a gay and billowy sky, and there is the warm purple-blue of the midsummer starry night. There is the bee larkspur whose blossoms have painted in a golden sun amidst the blue. These yellow hairs studded on the petals look indeed like the hairy bee with its head buried deep in the honeyed recesses and they impart a sunniness of the blue petals akin to the sunniness from above.

There is only one heretic to this sky worship, and that is the scarlet larkspur (D. cardinalis) of our own California. Perhaps the blood of the new world runs redder in its veins, or perhaps the separation from its continental relatives robbed it of family traditions and allegiance to the one color. However, to this heretic the garden is indebted for some of its most interesting larkspurs, the scarlet merging with the European blues to form a new group of ever-varying hybrids.

There is the world of the Girl of three and the Boy of four, and for that reason I took them with me, as often as I could, upon my walks. We passed the car barns one day and discussed the happy life of "dread-ca-uh," who did not have to go to bed until late, very late. Next, we made the acquaintance of a "dread-rollah" standing in solitude under a dingy tarpaulin, and the Girl asked anxiously, "Hasn't he got a home?" "What do you like?" "My mother," he replied, with a smile of shy, sweet certainty.

It was a lovely answer, but not, I fancied, the one most children, or at least the two children I knew best, would have given. For they, the Little Boy and the Little Girl, lived in a friendly universe, in which one did not draw hard and fast lines between persons and things and animals or other creatures in the scale of being.

The report goes on to declare that:

"If the workman continues in his present attitude he will constitute himself a very able and efficient ally of the profiteer. The profiteer can only exist where there is a shortage of commodities and the easiest way to pull his fangs is to increase the supply of merchandise of all kinds. The workman can do this by applying himself to his day's work."

"The cost of dwellings will depreciate to a marked degree, and rentals will be lower when men, who build homes, will do a full day's work ungrudgingly with pride alike in the quality and quantity of their output," the jury reports.

Present building conditions here, and doubtless the same thing applies throughout the entire country, according to this investigation, are the outgrowth of the fact that building operations for a period of almost three years were at a standstill. Naturally this has created a shortage of houses which has resulted in higher rentals.

Again the jury says "when building operations were resumed the demand for materials of every kind was abnormally great, with the natural result, again, of putting up prices."

As to how Labor itself is conducting itself in the face of these trying conditions this grand jury says:

"We should be remiss in our duty if we did not point to a lamentable condition which has no doubt injured the very group which created it as much, if not more so, than the public generally.

"We refer to the present tendency on the part of artisans, mechanics, and laborers of all trades to do less than a full day's work."

Out among the splendid model workshops where Cleveland women's garment workers house their employees, during working hours, at least, the newsman recently talked with a garment manufacturer, who is about to return to work, the newsman found little groups of switchmen haranguing their fellow workers to pay little heed to what "those guys up there are telling you." "Take Bill Lee, with his \$12,000 a year job," urged a young American-born workman, "and what does he know about me, and my wife and children, working on \$5 a day wages, with potatoes at \$12 and \$12.25 a sack. If ever I see a 150-pound sack of 'em again, butter 60 cents a pound, and house rent anything the landlord can get for it. And me jumpin' the runnin' board of a switch engine winter and summer, at less wages than a wheel tapper." That was the reason this Cleveland worker was refusing his Union Labor chief's appeal to go back to his job in the morning.

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"Impartial tests show that it takes the carpenter twice as many hours to do the carpenter's work on a building as it did in five years ago."

"Bricklayers lay less than half the number of bricks; paperhanglers, painters and plasterers all do less than half work on a building in the same time than they did five years ago."

"Manufacturing firms, which make and sell building materials, prove by their records that wages have gone up 200 per cent; indicating that their employees are getting double the pay for one hour's work, as compared with the period before the war."

"These conditions are not healthy. They cannot but inflict disaster upon those who foster them. Short sighted indeed is the man who believes that he can produce wealth by idleness. Prices can only be lowered when the world's storehouse has again been filled to its natural level."

"This is true of buildings and building commodities just as it is of any other commodity. The cost of dwellings will depreciate to a marked extent and rentals will be lower, when the men who build homes will do a full day's work ungrudgingly with pride alike in the quality and quantity of their output."

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SERVANTS' PARADISE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The walls of distress which have gone up from all over the country protesting against the shortage of servants and their exorbitant demands have come almost without exception from the well-to-do middle class and the middle aged. These women will resort to any device rather than change their Victorian way of looking at things and particularly their attitude toward what they are determined still to regard as their dependents.

Among the very rich the new world has brought a multitude of changes too, but like the very poor this class more easily adapts itself to change.

In the matter of servants the rich have solved their problem already, but the very solution makes the plight of the Victorian dames more difficult.

The first step was the wholesale disposal of great town and country houses by England's great families.

This released small armies of servants of every class. From the bulk of these servants their mistresses have chosen the comparatively small number required to run the new establishments which are springing up all over the country. These are new houses fitted with every convenience, or old places remodeled to suit modern requirements.

Then, among this highly skilled reorganized staff, is divided the same sum which in former times was distributed among a great number.

A cook in a rich family today is offered £58 a year, a half day free each week and alternate Sundays, a fortnight holiday with full pay and board wages and a nominal eight hours' work each day. An important item is that, nowadays, the same food is offered to servants as is served at the master's table.

So far as hours and conditions of work are concerned this comes pretty near to what is offered by the best factory and has the great advantage of board and lodging at the expense of the employer. As a cook bluntly put it: "The well-trained domestic servant is now in the best position of any worker in England. Rent raises don't bother her and she has her feet under somebody else's table."

Victorian Howl

But it is not to the advantage of the servants to advertise this fact, they are keeping very quiet about it, as quiet as their mistresses. Their interests are the same and there is no trade union to step in and dictate to either party. And meantime the howl of the Victorians grows in volume, providing a complete camouflage to what is actually going on.

In a detailed survey of the registry offices in London it was discovered that not a single great family was in need of servants. When a staff of servants is required by these rich people for a new establishment a few lines are inserted on the front pages of the most important dailies among the professional and commercial advertisements. These offer fabulous wages according to old standards, or are worded in such a way as to let the

servants know, and naturally there is no difficulty in filling vacancies at once.

But this method is the end of the old training system. Under these new conditions the apprentice has no place.

Gone are the "tweensies" and the smutty nosed scullery maids.

A kitchen maid in a modern establishment has in all probability taken an after-war course in domestic science at the expenses of the government and is merely serving at a generous wage under an experienced cook in order to perfect herself in the technique of her profession.

There are no applicants now for the position of all-round servant, the "cook general" so dear to pretentious suburbia, the obliging slavey who

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BAKERS OF MADRID GO OUT ON STRIKE

This and Other Strikes Said to Be Part of Syndicalist Movement to Promote a Revolutionary Enterprise in Spain

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 12.

II

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—On the third day of the bread strike in the capital the situation began to look far more serious. From the first it was felt that there was great danger of its spreading, and this danger had now evidently appreciably increased. The women continued their demonstrations in various streets. They became more and more unruly, and there was less reason and argument in their proceedings as time went on and the excitement increased. Large numbers of men and boys now joined them. In the Paseo del Pacifico they made a bold attempt to sack some military wagons that were taking bread to the barracks, but the soldiers pushed them back. Again the crowd surged on, and the soldiers had to use their carbines, a few shots being fired.

Some strange anomalies were brought about. In the Calle de la Calatrava seven young persons belonging to the Union Cladadana went to a bakery and offered their services to the proprietor for the baking of bread. The proprietor thanked them, but informed them that he did not need their assistance since the soldiers and non-society bakers were doing all that was necessary for the baking. On these young people coming out of the place, the crowd of men and women outside made as if to attack and beat them, and the police had to intervene for their protection. In the Calle de Pizarro a crowd of women tried to set a baker's shop on fire. There were many demonstrations in the Plaza Mayor, a popular resort of the people near the western end of the Calle Mayor. Vehicles of all kinds, including street cars, were stopped by the crowd and the occupants compelled to descend and join the demonstrators. The police made many arrests, and on examination and interrogation of the persons arrested found that in many cases the strange anomaly existed that they were themselves the bakers on strike—and yet demonstrating and agitating against the strike!

General Strike Threatened

On this third day it appeared that the strike would be considerably extended. An effort was made to adjust the difficulties between the Sociedad La Fortuna, a biscuit factory, and its employees which was the ostensible cause of the strike, and the company offered to take back all its employees except five who had been the promoters of the trouble. This offer was refused, and, now the Sindicato de la Alimentacion, a larger group of labor organizations covering the general food supply, came into the conflict, called the strike at all establishments where La Fortuna goods were sold and threatened, in case the demands of the Artes Blancas syndicate were not satisfied, to proceed to the larger general strike.

It was announced that on the previous day 100,000 kilos of bread had been manufactured, being an increase of 25,000 kilos on the day before. It was hoped immediately to raise the production to 200,000 kilos, but this would only be two-thirds of the normal consumption, so there would still be serious difficulties to encounter.

The Minister of the Interior said he had telegraphed to the governors of various provinces and had been promised 14,000 kilos of bread immediately. He had also asked for bakers, and one province alone had promised him 14 immediately.

Lack of Transport

On the fourth day many shops dealing in foodstuffs were closed as the result of orders given by the strike committees. There were ominous signs of the extension of the movement, and general unrest began to manifest itself. For the present there was no real danger of the bread shortage being acutely felt. The soldiers and non-society workers were exerting enormous efforts and in some cases, it was said, had worked 23 hours to the day. One of the greatest difficulties of the situation was the lack of means of transport. Some of the newspapers were printing instructions for the making of bread, and others were giving lists of bread substitutes.

Meanwhile the women and others were demonstrating as before, becoming more and more excited and showing an increasing tendency to do damage. More efforts were made to bring about a solution of the problem; but they all failed, the strikers displaying a very stubborn attitude. At the Hotel Ingles all the members of the staff suddenly declared themselves on strike at the moment that lunch was to be served. The police and municipal authorities interfered and sufficient men were kept at work to serve the meal.

At various places in the provinces there were disturbances of a more or less serious character. At Valladolid a temporary general strike was established as a protest against the increase in the price of bread. At Orense, Lugo and Bejar there were also demonstrations, and at the first named a big crowd of women and children began rioting and breaking into the shops as a protest against the extensive profiteering and the scarcity of food. Military law had to be proclaimed.

Barcelona Hunger Strike

But the most serious news came from Barcelona and Valencia. At the former the inmates of the prison to

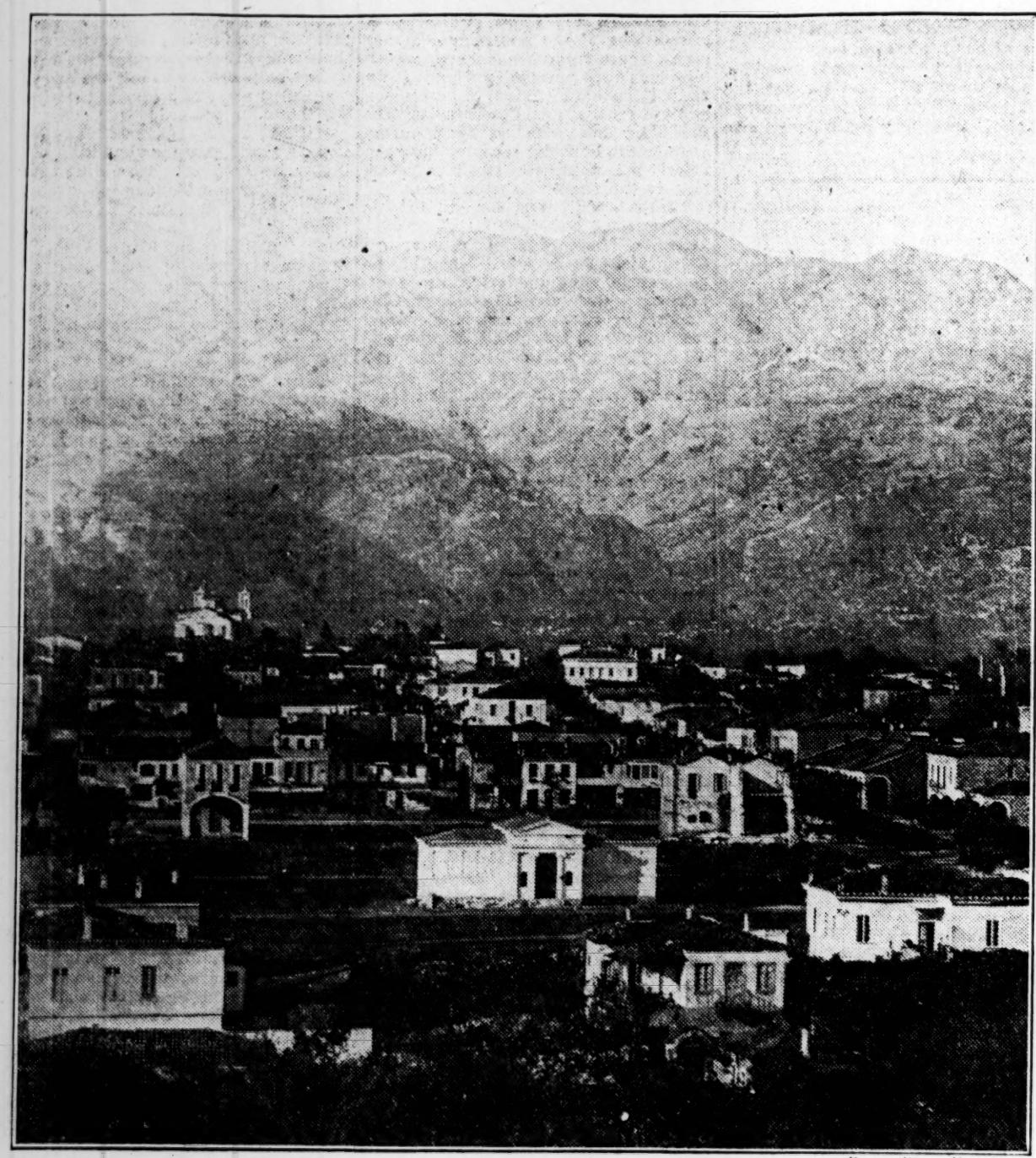
the number of 119, who were arrested some time back in connection with labor disturbances and have not yet been brought to trial, began a hunger strike for the purpose of calling the public attention to their case. At Valencia a strike broke out having for its object the release of various persons arrested in connection with the last strike, and a veritable reign of terror set in. A bomb was exploded in a cafe and another unex-

THROUGH THE LANGADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—"Not so fast, not so fast," I cried to the sturdy "agayots" who ran behind my mule, urging it up the ascent that seemed to grow steeper each moment. It was sunrise; the town of Kalamata, while one indignant face after another

party of eight pass this solid phalanx on that precipitous path? Our muleteers debated the point with much shouting and haranguing. They contended that our party had the right of the inner wall, and rather than yield that privilege, they were ready to ride over the whole Kingly-imperial-German-Archaeological-Institute. So after much backing our mules were drawn aside and pressed into the cliffs at a slightly wider portion of the path.



Looking across Sparta to the mountains

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF CHINA'S FUTURE

Sir J. Jordan Says, However, That Chinese Must Work Out Their Own Future—Educating Them on British Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, together with Lady Jordan, was recently extended a cordial welcome on his return to this country, by a large gathering of members and friends of the Anglo-Chinese bureau at the residence of the Chinese Minister.

His Excellency, the Chinese Minister, in his address of welcome, referred to Sir John Jordan as a staunch friend of China, and as one who had done more than any man, past or present, for the cause of Anglo-Chinese friendship. Sir John, he said, was beloved of the Chinese because he had the well-being of China at heart, and believed in its future. He was one who had always desired to see China united and strong, and he had often pointed out to them how they were to achieve that end.

While Sir John had frankly criticized China's shortcomings, the Chinese had not objected to them, but rather welcomed them, because his criticisms had been constructive and not destructive. He had criticized because he desired to see them change for the better, and not just for the sake of criticizing. In point of fact, Sir John's criticisms had always been those of a friend and a well-wisher. The Chinese people, the Minister stated, were confident that, although he, Sir John, had left China, he would continue to have unabated interest in its future, and would continue to assist them toward the right path of progress.

Educating the Chinese

Sir John Jordan in returning thanks for the welcome extended to him, said that his 44 years had been full of interest, and if he were on the border of again entering life, he would spend it in the same way in China. He envied the young men who were going out to China, because he felt there was a great future before them and for the country. There was one question, however, which he thought had been greatly neglected in China, and that was, the education of Chinese on British lines.

The Americans, he stated, were miles ahead of the British in that respect, and the fact could be admitted without any feelings of envy. The Americans in China did at least 70 per cent of the educational work.

Continuing, Sir John said that he thought something should be done in the way of endeavoring to persuade merchants connected with the Chinese trade, to provide funds for the education of the Chinese in Great Britain. He considered it the duty of the Chinese Government to do far more than they did for education at the present moment. China was passing through an unnatural phase in her history and was largely under military or pseudo-military domination, but after all China was a peaceful country, and he believed the civil element would prevail to the end. It was only a temporary aberration. If China only spent on education one-quarter of the money which she squandered on militarism, it would place her on a great educational footing. He really thought the Chinese Government should give a lead in education and then the British Government might copy the example of America in China and follow suit.

The Spartan Tradition

Owing to the delay thus caused we were allowed to halt for refreshment but pressed on steadily downward until at last, about 6 in the evening, the mountain walls seemed to melt away from our view, and there opened before us the wide, green, fertile, and altogether delicious Eurotas valley.

This first sight of Sparta comes to almost every one as a spectacular surprise. One has heard so much about the severity of Spartan life, the hardy upbringing of the Spartan lads, the scourings, the military discipline, the common meals, the heroic Spartan mother, that one comes to think of the Spartans as a race of hardy mountaineers living on some sterile height. To find Sparta set in a wide, smiling valley makes one revise in one flash of insight all the old textbook notions. One realizes the glorious truth that the hardihood of the Spartans was not a matter of necessity but of deliberate choice; it was just because of the soft climate and rich soil that they evolved their iron code less than they should become soft and effeminate and fall an easy prey to conquerors from the hills, even as the native Helots had succumbed to them.

Coming to Sparta our friends had written, "for the sun is always shining and oranges are two a penny." And here we were at last after 14 hours of riding on the hard wooden mule saddles. As evening fell we found ourselves sitting in the balcony of a pleasant whitewashed house at the far end of the village looking up in awe and thankfulness at the snowy range of Taygetus.

From this distance it looked an impenetrable barrier but we eyed it proudly. We knew the secret of those gorges and the romance of those heights.

FORMER PRESIDENT NOMINATED IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—The national Liberal convention on Sunday night unanimously nominated former President Jose Miguel Gomez as its candidate for the presidency.

General Gomez later in a speech to the convention outlined the party's platform, which included planks calling for legislation to lower the cost of living, for the protection of working women, for repeal of the war stamp tax, for tariff reform and for defense of Cuba's industrial production.

In an interview General Gomez said that if elected he would endeavor to make more cordial than ever the relations between Cuba and the United States.

SHIPLOAD OF DANISH BUTTER IN NEW YORK New York—Forty-four thousand kegs of Danish butter, each containing 100 pounds, arrived here yesterday on board the British steamship *Maha*, from Copenhagen. The butter is consigned to American importers.

there was a certain amount. Both Tientsin and Hankow were carrying on this work under the greatest difficulties, spending their own money. It was of the utmost importance that this work should continue. Dr. Livingston Hart of Tientsin and Mr. Littlejohn at Hankow both deserved far more aid than they were getting. He feared that the Tientsin school might, if the necessary money was not forthcoming, pass into the hands of the Americans. He did not grudge them this, but he trusted that something would be done to stave off that contingency. It was true that the merchants had contributed large sums to the university at Hong Kong, but that was mainly for the benefit of the Chinese in the colony, and for various reasons the Chinese students preferred to come to Great Britain.

Received With Open Arms

Referring to the question of government in China, Sir John said that his experience was that the Chinese in several neutral provinces were well governed. He often saw the greatest development. Recently, with the American Minister, he spent four days as the guest of a Chinese Governor in a yamen where the massacre took place in 1900. If anyone wanted to see the change in the community, he ought to go there. They were received with open arms. The Governor was most progressive; he was connected with all his provincial officials by telephone and he had ordered all the magistrates to get bicycles to quicken the discharge of their duties. When they demurred, at this proposal, he said, "Let's have a bicycle race." The Governor rode in the race himself, and arrived first at the winning post.

At Taiyuanfu, education was also progressing, and the whole province was being governed on up-to-date lines. Shantung was another instance. So that, while they might sometimes feel disappointed, they should remember there were many bright spots, and he had every confidence in believing that China would go on all right. The Chinese, however, must work out their own salvation, he said. Foreigners could assist them, it was true, but they could not relieve them of the entire responsibility.

COAL IN BRITAIN IS NOW DECONTROLLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade announces that the operation of the Household Fuel and Lighting Order, 1919, is suspended as from June 7, 1920. Domestic consumers are not limited as to the quantity of coal which they may purchase, but in the national interest it is essential that every economy should be exercised in the consumption of fuel. Nor are they restricted to the purchase of coal from the merchant with whom they were registered, although it will lessen the

chances of any temporary dislocation of trade if they continue to draw their supplies from the same source.

Industrial works, public utility undertakings and house coal merchants are advised to pay heed to the importance of building up reserve stocks of coal during the summer months in order that the increased winter demand may be met. Householders also are advised to lay in reasonable stocks during the summer, wherever possible, so as to leave the current supplies of the winter months available to meet the demand of the consumer who is not in a position to stock coal during the summer. The Coal Mines Department continues to exercise control over exports of coal, and over supply of coal for bunkering purposes.

While the maximum price which may be charged at the pithead for coal for home consumption continues to be controlled as hitherto, there is a suspension of the orders which fixed wholesale and retail prices, but the merchandising of coal is now scheduled under the Profiteering Act, so that there is complete restraint of the prices that may be charged to the home consumer. At the same time arrangements came into force for the departmental decontrol and decentralization of the inland distribution of coal.

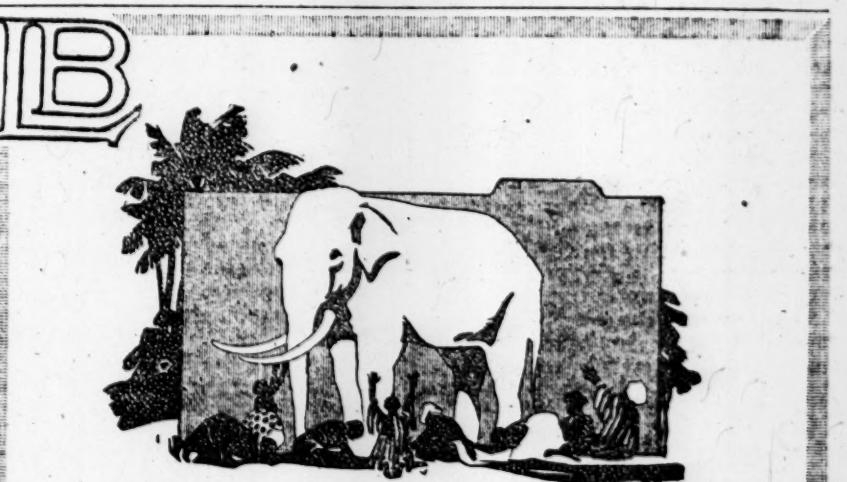
The duties which have hitherto been performed by the Coal Mines Department and its divisional offices are to be undertaken in future by the District Coal and Coke Supplies committees, and by a central committee. These committees have recently been extended so as to include not only representatives of colliery owners and consumers, but also representatives of the distributing trades.

Notes appended to the official statement mention that the country was very near a coal famine once or twice last winter. Supplies were very limited, and there is an enormous increase in the industrial demand. Pointing out what decontrol will do, it is stated that the consumer will be able to get coal of the quality desired, and it is expected that cleaner coal will soon be available. There is little prospect of an immediate reduction of price as the result of decontrol. Equally, it is stated, there should be no increase.

MAINE EDUCATORS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASTINE, Maine—Educators from all over the State are in attendance at the annual conference of Maine superintendents of schools which was opened here yesterday. Among those who are scheduled to take an important part in the deliberations are Andrew W. Edson, assistant superintendent of schools in New York City; C. W. Bickford, superintendent of Lewiston schools, and Dr. Gertrude E. Hall of the State Board of Children's Guardians.



The white elephant—

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KEEPING THE TURK ON THE BOSPORUS

Events Have Been Quick to Expose Hollowness of Decision to Perpetuate Turkish Rule at Constantinople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Little more than 600 years ago, a branch of a small nomad tribe, which had been driven from central Asia by the Tatars, wandered on to a fertile plain in Asia Minor, where a battle between two peoples unknown to them was in progress. By some strange chance, writes W. Crawford Price in a special article to The Christian Science Monitor, they threw in their lot with the weaker side, for whom their assistance transformed imminent defeat into an overwhelming victory. The conflict over, the Turks (for such they were) discovered that they had aided the Seljuk Sultan of Konya to vanquish a horde of vagabond Tatars, and they received, as their reward, the district around the town of Eskisehir, which lies about 125 miles due southeast of Constantinople. Thus was laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire.

Under Osman, who succeeded the first chieftain, Ergogroul, in 1288, the "Osmanli" gradually extended their territories, first at the expense of the Byzantine Greeks and then by overcoming the Balkan Slavs, until, in 1683, they lay encamped before the walls of Vienna. There, on September 12, they were attacked in the rear and defeated by the Austro-Polish Army—a mere handful of 70,000 men—and Vienna (and probably western Europe) was saved from the Moslem marauders. They began that persistent and seemingly fatal retrogression to the homelands of Anatolia which has been all but completed by the Treaty of Peace handed to the Turkish delegation on May 11, 1920.

Exploitation of Europe

Briefly put, the exploitation of southeastern Europe by an alien army of occupation has endured for five centuries. Time and again great powers, with tender solicitude for their own interests, have attempted to struggle against the remorseless logic of events; but thus far their efforts have resulted only in delaying the inevitable, and for such delay Europe has been called upon to pay an appalling toll of human life and treasure.

It remains for one to express a pained hope that the last interference with the course of historical evolution, as evidenced by the decision to perpetuate Turkish sovereignty at Constantinople, will escape the penalty of the crime. There were three pretenses for the adoption of this course. The first, peculiarly French, was avowedly dictated by desire to secure a predominant individual position in the affairs of the Turkish Sultanate; the second, particularly British, was provoked by the Indian Moslem aspiration; the third, to which both Britain and France subscribed, was based on the argument that only by "holding the Turk's head in chancery" could the powers exercise efficacious control over the Turkish administration.

A Hollow Argument

Events have been quick to expose the hollowness of this whole line of argument. The scheme of the French financiers was quickly grasped and forestalled, and one of the most excellent features of the Treaty is the manner of its attempt to provide for a real international overlordship of Constantinople and the Straits. The existence of the Sultan is largely ignored and his ultimate removal would, so far as one can see, entail little or no change in the organization. That little useful purpose has been served by pandering to Moslem agitation in India or elsewhere, is proven by the extraordinary telegram dispatched to the Sultan by the Indian Caliphate delegation, which claims to represent 70,000,000 Muhammadans and 250,000,000 compatriots of other creeds. Having "tasted blood," they now demand "the complete restoration of the territorial status quo ante bellum"—in other words, the Ottoman Empire as it existed in 1914.

They declare that "every Moslem is now determined, without flinching and without fear, to do all that Allah demands from him, even to the extent of offering his life as the price of the faith." Obviously, therefore, little has been gained in this respect by allowing the Sultan to remain on the Bosporus. The third pretext provides little room for argument. The Allies may hold the Turk's head in chancery, but their jurisdiction barely extends to his beard, and certainly stops short at his neck. In a word, the beneficial results achieved have been wholly incomparative with the future risks involved by the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople.

A Severe Document

With this debatable exception, and after possible objection has been taken to the permission to maintain a long service professional army of 50,000 men—easily expandable for purposes of Middle Eastern warfare into a million combatants and levies—the Treaty offers a fairly sound theoretical solution of the Turkish problem. It is a severe document. It entails the extinction of Turkey as a European power and her reduction in Asia to the level of a Sultanate. It cuts off from her power most of the peoples who have suffered in her servitude for generations, limits her to the old home-

land, and even there subjects her to constant surveillance.

All this, it is important to insist, is a purely theoretical settlement. The Treaty has been drawn up—inevitable though it be—on the assumption that Turkey is an organized state possessing a central administration capable of exercising authority over the whole body politic. The document takes no account of the disconcerting developments which have followed upon the procrastination of the Supreme Council. The Turkey that has to be reckoned with today is not so much that which revolves round Yildiz and the Porte, but that which consists of the national hosts in Anatolia.

If the signature of the Ottoman Caph, even though it be given in duress, is to any considerable extent honored by the Osmanli in Asia Minor, all may

tionalities and, even had Helas received vastly greater acquisitions than has been the case, the fact would remain that the first doctrine espoused by the Peace Conference has been for obvious and important strategic reasons.

Rhodes and Cyprus

It is difficult to say why the retention of Rhodes by Italy is placed more or less on a par with the British annexation of Cyprus. The two cases are fundamentally different. Nevertheless, admitting, for the sake of argument, that Britain takes the one for obvious and important strategic reasons and that Italy retains the other de quid pro quo, the fact remains that, on a plebiscite, both islands

EFFECT OF TREATY UPON HUNGARIANS

Former Kingdom Is Reduced to About 8,000,000 Magyars—Many Now in Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The peace negotiations with Hungary have reached a conclusion. On January 15, the conditions were handed to the Hungarian delegates at Neuilly. Count Apponyi, the president of the Magyar delegation, answered by a series of observations and remarks. On May 5, Mr. Millerand, acting for the Allies, sent the definitive terms to Hungary. On May 27, the Magyar Government

contributed to the bringing about of a frontier-line better conforming with the ethnical demarcation.

It must not be forgotten that on the borderland, nationalities are often so mixed that no one has the absolute majority. In some districts of Batschka or the Banat, one can find Magyars, Rumanians, Serbians and Germans in almost equal numbers. There are few cases where pure Magyar territory has been annexed.

World Cooperation

Europe had been so impoverished and was now left in such a disturbed state, as the result of the war, that only world cooperation, and the pursuit of international policy upon the lines of moral laws as against physical force, could save the different countries from staggering from internal conflict to revolution.

The League of Nations, Mr. Clynes believed, could only be made a reality if the great organizations whose members desired peace would rouse themselves to the realities of the European situation. The great organizations of women which desired the maintenance of peace because of the exceptional distress which women and children suffered during the war should all be found in the forefront of the great bodies which could influence and determine public opinion.

The millions of organized workers in their trade unions, and the thousands of congregations of men and women assembled all over the country should, he said, look upon the strengthening of the League of Nations as a first duty, and never rest until they had made in the nations that volume of public interest which could determine the conduct of governments, even in matters of peace and war.

A Leagues of Peoples

In short, Mr. Clynes stated, a League of Nations must not be a mere organization of governments, but a real league of peoples springing from a spirit of peace and determined to resist any tendency to settle differences by resort to arms.

Sir George Adam Smith, principal of Aberdeen University, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Clynes for his address, said it was not by governments that they would secure success, but by the energy, enthusiasm, and passion of the peoples behind them.

The two-fold idea for which they had been fighting during the past six years had been to get rid of a reign of force and to substitute for it a reign of organized right and justice throughout the world. They had achieved the first in the defeat of Germany; they were attempting the second in the establishment of a League of Nations.

If they failed to establish that League they failed to secure that for which they had fought for six years, enduring untold sufferings, and that for which their brothers and sons had laid down their lives.

AUSTRALIA ACTIVE IN PAPUAN OIL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Copies of the agreement made by the British and Commonwealth governments with the Anglo-Persian Company for oil prospecting in Papua were tabled in the House of Representatives at the same time as the Oil Agreement Bill, which provided for the establishment of a refinery in Australia by the Anglo-Persian Company. The two projects, however, were stated to be absolutely distinct.

The oil prospecting agreement provided that the oil company should explore Papua for petroleum, the two governments defraying the necessary expenditure which was not to exceed £100,000.

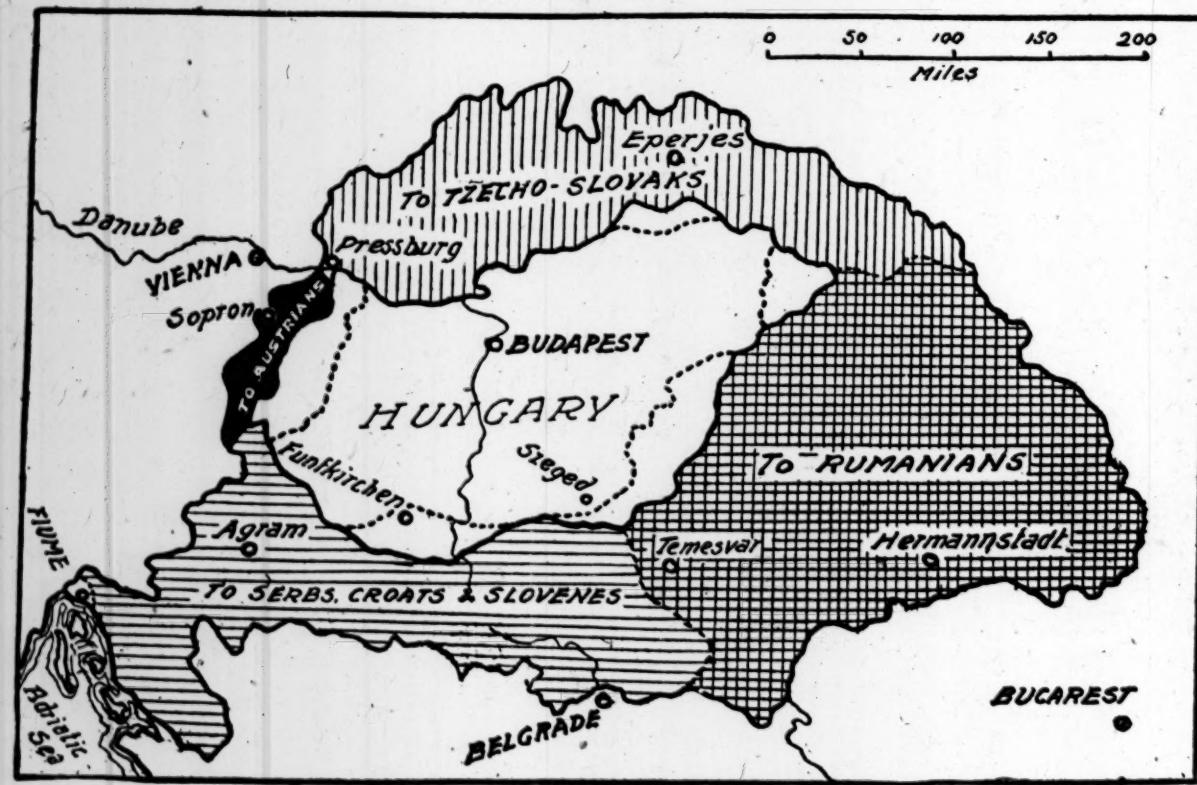
The danger of losing foreign oil supplies in time of war was the incentive which prompted the Commonwealth Government to approach Great Britain with a view to expediting Papuan oil development. The Imperial Government agreed to contribute up to £50,000, the Commonwealth providing an equal sum. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which had specialized in the development of oil fields within the Empire, was appointed agent for the two governments, the company to receive only out-of-pocket expenses. By this agreement the Commonwealth Government did not alienate any of its rights to the oil fields of Papua. The agreement, although only laid on the table of the Federal Parliament in the middle of May this year, was signed by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, on July 7, 1919, and operations are now in progress in Papua.

UNITED STATES NAVY TO TRAIN THE BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To give boys of the United States and through them their parents a better conception of what the navy is really like, the Navy Department is enrolling boys between 16 and 20 for six weeks of actual experience at Hampton Roads, Virginia. Though the boys will work and be under naval discipline it is intended to prove an enjoyable summer's outing.

The boys are to be paid about \$50 by the government for the six weeks' time and be furnished with uniform. Other clothing is to be carried by the boys. The government is to pay the return railroad fare, but the fare to Hampton Roads must be paid by the boys. Only Americans are enrolled, and then only with full consent of parents.



Territories surrendered by Hungary

Map shows how inhabitants of areas containing non-Magyars have been returned to Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Austria

yet be well; but it is recognized that the Allies have insufficient force at their disposal to penetrate into the hinterland and enforce obedience to their behests. Anatolia has not been greatly devastated by the war, it suffices for the meager requirements of its inhabitants, and if Mustapha Kemal can maintain a semblance of organized government, the possibilities of successful resistance to the Treaty are enormous.

Turkey Shorn

Taken as it stands, principal interest in the Treaty is evoked by the territorial clauses. As was generally anticipated, we find our Turkey shorn of its legs, feet, wings and tail and left with a chopper suspended over its neck. To Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Armenia are held out the precious gift of independence, the cession of Thrace to Greece virtually ends Ottoman rule in Europe, Smyrna and its hinterland remain with no more powerful symbol of sovereignty than a defenseless piece of bunting, and Constantinople and the Straits pass for all intents and purposes, into international keeping. In this latter respect the abstract of the Treaty seems to hold the great waterway in trust for the League of Nations during its minority, and this is a hopeful sign.

Further light on the territorial arrangements has been shed by speeches recently delivered by members of the Supreme Council. The mandates for Mesopotamia and Syria, as is well known, have been apportioned to Great Britain and France respectively. Armenia's existence is still in the balance; but the supplementary declaration shows that the application of the mandatory system, or something approximating to it, goes farther than the territories named in the summary. France is at least to "protect" Cilicia, and Italy is to undertake the same responsibilities for Adalia. Similarly Italy will "protect" so to speak, the coal fields of Heraklia on the Black Sea.

Turkish Control Limited

Thus there are to be additional burdens upon Turkish sovereignty, for these economic or protective rights, or whatever they may be called, will certainly entail political rights, and in so far as the two powers are able to impose their authority, the control of the Porte will be reduced to limited proportions.

The recent speech of Mr. Venizelos in the Greek Chamber, again, has added an important paragraph to our knowledge, for from this we learn that though by the Treaty Turkey cedes the islands of the Dodecanese to Italy, 11 of them are forthwith handed to Hellas and Italy retains the twelfth (Rhodes) as an offset to the British possession of Cyprus. Italy is to be sincerely complimented on this concession to the cause of Near Eastern peace.

It will be generally admitted that Greece has emerged from the discussion with flying colors. Thrace, and the islands of Tenedos, Lemnos, Samothrace, Mitylene, Samoa, Nikaria and Chios, together with the 11 of the Dodecanese islands and a virtual protectorate over Smyrna and its hinterland, comprise a valuable reward, however well deserved, for services rendered. But the motive which supposedly inspired the attribution of territory was, after all, broader than this. We set out to respect the rights of na-

tionals known to be held by the League of Nations, and that these conditions would be accepted. This was not without a bitter resistance. And when Count Paul Teleki, the Foreign Minister, announced that the government had decided "not to refuse its signature," he let it be understood that the situation of Hungary made it too easy for the neighbors to impose the execution of the terms of the Treaty by force if necessary.

The signature in June was the last step before final ratification by the Parliaments.

Territories Surrendered

From their former kingdom, which counted (including Croatia) about 21,000,000 inhabitants of various races, the Hungarians keep only 7,500,000 to 8,000,000—all Magyars. The figures of population in the territories surrendered are about the following: To Czechoslovakia, 3,000,000, to Rumania, 5,500,000, to Jugoslavia, 4,500,000, to Austria, 400,000. These figures, of course, represent mostly non-Magyar people, redeemed by the Treaty. Half a million Magyars, who form separate groups in Transylvania and are entirely surrounded by Rumanians, had to be abandoned. But what provoked a strong protest from Count Apponyi was the loss of about 1,500,000 Magyars who live along the ethnical border of Hungary, and have been cut off because they were more or less mixed with the neighboring races. Over 800,000 Magyars go to Czechoslovakia, 600,000 to Rumania and 300,000 to Jugoslavia in that way.

Especially in the case of the compact groups of Magyar population have been separated from the fatherland. Still, the principal powers have exerted a moderating influence over the ambitions of Hungary's neighbors. Had the decision been left to the immediate victors, the Magyar territory would have been much more gravely infringed upon. America's influence

made it known to the National Assembly that these conditions would be accepted. This was not without a bitter resistance. And when Count Paul Teleki, the Foreign Minister, announced that the government had decided "not to refuse its signature," he let it be understood that the situation of Hungary made it too easy for the neighbors to impose the execution of the terms of the Treaty by force if necessary.

It must not be forgotten that on the borderland, nationalities are often so mixed that no one has the absolute majority. In some districts of Batschka or the Banat, one can find Magyars, Rumanians, Serbians and Germans in almost equal numbers. There are few cases where pure Magyar territory has been annexed.

Historical Argument

Count Apponyi invoked the historical argument in favor of Hungary's unity, and promised that the racial minorities, if left under Magyar rule, would be better treated from now on. If Hungary exercised a strongly centralized administration over them, he said, it is because of the struggle Hungary herself had to sustain against Austrian imperialism. . . . These arguments had little chance of impressing the Allies. Mr. Millerand replied that "state of things, even after one thousand years of existence, is not qualified to survive if it is contrary to justice."

As for the readjustments of the frontier-line in the future, they may be possible through the work of the League of Nations. First, the commissions of delimitation will have a right to report to the Council of the League any case of injustice that might be found in the provisions of the treaty regarding frontier lines. Then—which is even more important—Mr. Millerand recalled that the League not only protects the rights of the signatories, but also creates a permanent court of justice which will legally provide for future rearrangements. "The loyalty with which Hungary will carry on the obligations imposed upon her by the Treaty will bring the time nearer when she may be welcomed into the League."

WORLD HAS NEED OF COOPERATION

J. R. Clynes Says Faith in Leaders Will Go if They Fail to Make Nations' League Real

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scotland—Speaking at a meeting in this city recently in connection with the League of Nations Union, J. R. Clynes, the former Food Controller, said that the most astounding thing revealed since the end of the war was that statesmen of Europe had not yet established an effective footing a League of Nations working to maintain the peace of the world. Such a peace was the promise of the war. The faith of peoples in their leaders would disappear if, in this supreme matter, parliaments, presidents, and cabinets failed to make real the organization which would prevent the mischief always following in the train of secret diplomacy, sectional alliances, enforced military service, and war preparations.

The League of Nations, Mr. Clynes stated, would probably by this time have been in full working order had the support of America been continued, but a league should be made possible even without American support. An example:—No. 1067. Superfine quality double damask tablecloths. Sheraton design. 2 1/2 yds. Each 85 9 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft. 2x3 " 128/8 Other sizes at proportionate prices. Dinner Napkins to match. Per dozen 160/2. Illustrated Linen List 38X and Samples of above sent post free on request.

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THIRD PARTY PLANS AWAIT REPORTS

Labor and Committee of Forty-Eight Conventions Favor Union—Cheers Follow Mention of Name of Senator La Follette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Conventions for the formation of a third party now in session in Chicago are marking time while committees in conference get ready their reports which are intended to bring about the union of the various groups. Both the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-Eight conventions have adopted resolutions which endorse amalgamation of the two in a common party, but the points on which they have not yet agreed are those of a name for the new party, which is considered important by the Laborites, and the platform, which is considered first by the Forty-Eighters.

Meanwhile, the time is being whiled away at both conventions by speakers who evidently deliver the same speech before each body, who rely for their applause on anti-English remarks, and at the Committee of Forty-Eight assemblage in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel, they get cheers as well as applause every time the name of Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, is mentioned. Speakers who asked for freedom for Ireland, India and for the American press from the domination of the English were not only well received, but cheered by the delegates.

Attitude of Senator La Follette

Many of the delegates to the Labor convention are also delegates at the Committee of Forty-Eight convention, and members of the Non-Partisan League and Single Tax parties are likewise reported. The Single Taxers are practically agreed as to the terms of their coalition with the Forty-Eighters, although they do not favor the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette, but say they will waive all other objections if their land plank is made a part of the new party platform.

No word has, as yet, been received from Senator La Follette as to whether he will accept nomination if it is offered to him. Reports from the Senator at Madison, Wisconsin, indicate that he does not wish to be identified with a third party movement unless it is to be a permanent organization instead of merely for the 1920 campaign.

When a motion was made that the Committee of Forty-eight send delegates to request that Labor Party delegates be asked to speak before the convention at the Hotel Morrison, the speaker resembled Senator La Follette somewhat in appearance and in method of delivery, so that when he was addressed by the chair as Mr. La Follette, the entire assemblage went wild with cheering, while those un-informed craned their necks to see if the prospective candidate were actually in the hall.

World war veterans have signified their willingness to support Senator La Follette if he receives the nomination.

Platform Points

Agreement on the platform may not be so difficult to obtain as the agreement on the name for the new party, and on a candidate, as the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-Eight seem to stand for much the same planks in their platforms, asking for public ownership of transportation and other public utilities, with equal economic, political and legal rights for all.

Victor L. Berger, former Representative in Congress from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, looked in at the convention at the Morrison Hotel and corrected his interrogator when asked if he had any interest in the new third party by calling it the fourth party, as the Socialist Party is, he said, the third.

Amnesty for Political Prisoners

The Labor Party, at its morning and afternoon sessions, marked time while various committees were at work, negotiating an amalgamation with the Committee of Forty-Eight and drafting the platform that the laborites will insist upon. Speakers representing varied interests were heard by the full body of the convention at Carman's Hall.

The Rev. R. W. Barnard of Michigan asked the Labor Party to invite the Negroes into their party and to advocate their rights.

H. A. Simons pleaded for general

amnesty for political prisoners. He is an official of the American Freedom Foundation. A collection of \$152,53 was taken for comforts to be forwarded to some 500 so-called political prisoners, or those who were sentenced under war-time espionage laws.

The convention committed itself by a unanimous resolution to the speedy conclusion of all war-time legislation. The program of the National League of Women Voters that was offered to both the Democrats and the Republicans was offered at the Labor Party convention and met with unanimous endorsement.

Hit at "Big Business"

Frank P. Walsh, who has been talked of as a possible third party candidate for the presidency or the vice-presidency, yesterday afternoon, in an address before the Labor Party convention, declared that he would not accept the nomination for either office.

"Big business at this stage in the history of our country," he said, "could give the third party the presidency and the vice-presidency, both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court, and still control the country through economic means."

He spoke in favor of the Labor Party, advocating the recognition of the "existing Republic of Ireland," and said that the struggle of the Irish to establish a republic was the same sort of a struggle as the Labor movement in this country.

Forecasting a time when the Labor Party shall direct the destinies of the United States and "millionaires and paupers shall disappear from America," Frank J. Esper, secretary-treasurer of the Labor Party, at the morning session of the convention yesterday read his report for the past year, reviewing the economic conditions which he said made the new party necessary. He declared that the first acts of the Labor Party in power would be to take the transportation systems of the United States out of the hands of private capital and operate them for the prosperity of all, and to do the same thing with the banking system.

Appeal to Labor Unions

An appeal to Labor unions to put some of their funds into the Non-Partisan League's State Bank of North Dakota to help finance the movement of the wheat crop this summer was made by Harold E. Thompson. Fifteen million dollars is ordinarily required to finance this crop movement, he said, and this year, in order to defeat the Nonpartisan League program, "Wall Street," he alleged, "is going to withdraw this money. We want the trade unions in the United States to deposit \$15,000,000 in our bank, as we are going to have a big crop, and we want to finance it better in North Dakota than they do in any other state."

It was voted to bring his appeal to the attention of all Labor union leaders.

Nearly every speaker at both sessions of the Labor Party scored the Democratic Administration because of the raids of the Department of Justice on "Reds."

Governor Cox Active

Democratic Nominee Visits Headquarters and Plans Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

DAYTON, Ohio—Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President, has gone to Columbus, where headquarters will be established at the State House. Provision has been made for daily meetings with the newspaper representatives at the press room in the Capitol.

W. J. Southam, Hamilton, Ontario, has invited Governor Cox to visit Hamilton and attend a luncheon on August 9, in honor of the imperial press delegates, including Lord Burnham, Lord Northcliffe and other prominent journalists of England and Canada. Mr. Southam suggested that Governor Cox speak on international relations or the League of Nations at the luncheon, declaring that the presence of the Governor would greatly help to cement the bonds which should closely bind the great Anglo-Saxon nations and increase the entente cordiale between the mother country and the people of the United States. Governor Cox has not had time to determine whether he can accept the invitation. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, reached Columbus yesterday on his way home from the convention at Carman's Hall.

The Rev. R. W. Barnard of Michigan asked the Labor Party to invite the Negroes into their party and to advocate their rights.

H. A. Simons pleaded for general

amnesty for political prisoners.

The Labor Party, at its morning and afternoon sessions, marked time while various committees were at work, negotiating an amalgamation with the Committee of Forty-Eight and drafting the platform that the laborites will insist upon. Speakers representing varied interests were heard by the full body of the convention at Carman's Hall.

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The

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS ON LOWER PRICE BASIS

Mill Men Find That in Order to Obtain Much-needed New Business Concessions Must Be Made — Many Cancellations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Primary markets for cotton goods were featured during the past week, not so much by the amount of business actually transacted as by the prospect of business to come. Price ideas of buyers and of producers are still some distance apart, although it is true that market progress has been made toward a common ground. The weakening of the raw cotton markets has been of some assistance in this particular, as it has enabled manufacturers to figure their costs down nearer to what buyers considered workable levels.

There is no longer any doubt that the consuming public is in earnest in its determination to pay no more exorbitant prices, but the experience in the various bargain sales brought about by the general wave of liquidation has proved that the public still has a big buying power and is not slow to use it when prices are made more attractive. Printers, converters, jobbers, cutters-up, and other distributors of dry goods have learned this lesson well, and prefer not to buy at all rather than to lay in stock at prices which they will feel impossible to pass along.

Many Cancellations

Up to recently the manufacturers have been slow to admit the true condition, and reluctant to relinquish their control of the situation. Cancellations have wiped out a material portion of the business on their books, however, and the impossibility of getting new orders during the last few weeks has thrown the entire capacity of the plants upon the balance of the orders on hand. These are rapidly being completed and mill men are faced with the necessity of getting new contracts or closing down their plants, unless they wish to run on stock goods, which is considered very hazardous at the present cost levels.

Within the last two weeks mill men have been hastening to modify their price ideas and are now very susceptible to offers of business provided only that the price will cover the actual costs of production. Already curtailment has been undertaken in some of the fine goods plants, and the working force in many mills that are running full time is being gradually reduced as opportunity offers.

This process has had a very salutary effect on the workers themselves. Manufacturers report a marked improvement already in the efficiency of the help and less tendency to take time off.

Print Cloth Markets

In the print cloth markets there were indications of business in considerable volume that was ready to be placed just as soon as the mills were ready to meet the buyers' ideas of price. Several large orders, one for 3,000,000 yards of goods, still remained unplaced and a subject of negotiation at the close of last week, the buyer and the sellers being still a full cent apart.

In the fine goods division, where combed yarn goods are the feature, there has been almost no dealing, but a considerably more active inquiry and a greater disposition on the part of the mills to lower their quotations on the various fancy and novelty goods that are being constantly novelized, but are relatively harder to produce than the plainer and more staple constructions. There was a prospect, in view of the break in the price of long staple cotton, that a common ground would be reached and the way opened at least to sufficient new business to ward off the widespread curtailment that looms up only six to eight weeks ahead.

Yarn Demand Curtailed

In yarn there has been a price readjustment under way, the spinners having come to the parting of the ways and having chosen to modify their quotations quite radically rather than to accept the necessity for greatly reducing their output. There has been a virtual cessation of business from the automobile trades, and some of the mills running exclusively on tire yarns have had to curtail their working schedule. Other users of yarn, however, have been giving indications of coming into the market in the very near future, however, and many have already expressed their approval of the latest yarn quotations.

Once the market has touched bottom there is a very general feeling that there will be some very active dealing, as the stocks of goods in second hands have been gradually disappearing and there is a very urgent need of goods for the new season. All hope of a return to former price levels has gone, however, and both buyers and producers have become reconciled to a more reasonable level of values and a closer margin of profit.

LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The following comparative table gives live-stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended July 10:

Last wk	Prev wk	Last yr
115,854	166,157	192,515
28,716	62,707	61,140
82,910	79,465	131,712
Total	267,364	259,214

CHINESE BANKS CLOSE

London, England—Tien Tsin dispatch says 10 native banks have closed in that city since Friday, July 9.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open	High	Low	Last
42%	43	41	41

Am Can	139 1/2	139 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
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Am Car & Fdry	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
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Am Inter Corp	102 1/2	102 1/2	100	100
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Am Loco	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	61 1/2
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Am Smelters	128	128	126 1/2	126 1/2
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Am Sugar	91 1/2	92	89 1/2	89 1/2
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Am Tel & Tel	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93
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Am H. & L. pfld	91 1/2	92	88 1/2	88 1/2
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Am Woolen	90	90	86 1/2	86 1/2
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Anaconda	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
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Ar. Chisholm	164 1/2	164 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
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At Graft & W. I.	122 1/2	122 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
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Balt. Gas & Elec	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
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Beth Steel B.	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
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Can Pac	124 1/2	126 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
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Can Leather	66 1/2	67 1/2	64	64
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Chandler	102 1/2	102 1/2	101	101
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C. M. & St. Paul	34 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
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Chic R. & P. Co.	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
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China	31	31	31	31
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Corn Prod	96 1/2	96 1/2	93 1/2	94
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Crescent Steel	155	156 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
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Ind. Can	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
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Publ. Co. pfld	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
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Edmund Jones	87 1/2	87 1/2	85	85
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Gen Electric	140 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
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Gen Motors	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
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Gosford	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
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Ingraham	52	52	51	51
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Marine	33 1/2	33 1/2	32	32
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Mex Pet	133 1/2	134 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
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Midvale	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
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Mo Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
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N Y Central	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70
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N Y N H H	31 1/2	32	30 1/2	30 1/2
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No Pacific	73	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
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Ohio & Pa	108 1/2	108 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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Ohio & Pa B	99 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
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Penn	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
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Pierce-Arrow	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
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Punta Alegre	101	101	98	98
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Reading	91	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
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Rep'l & Steel	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
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R. Dutch of N Y	114 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	113
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Sinclair	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
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Soo Pa	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
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So Rail	28 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
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Studebaker	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 1/2
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Stromberg	92	92	89 1/2	89 1/2
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Texas Co	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
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Texas & Pac	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Texans Oil	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
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U S Rubber	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
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U S Steel	102 1/2	102	98 1/2	98 1/2
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Utah Copper	94	94	92 1/2	92 1/2
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Vanadium	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
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Westinghouse	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
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Willys-Over	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR FAVORITES ARE SUCCESSFUL

W. T. Hayes and Vincent Richards, With Levy and Roberts, California Stars, Enter Fourth Round of Clay Court Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edmund Levy of Berkeley, California; Roland Roberts of San Francisco; W. T. Hayes of Chicago, and Vincent Richards of New York, four of the favorites for semi-finalist honors advanced to the fourth round of play in the annual United States Clay Court Tennis Championship, men's singles, in yesterday's matches at the South Side Tennis Club. Both Levy and Roberts won through two rounds during the day, Roberts, who arrived only yesterday morning from the Central States Tournament in St. Louis, took the court in the afternoon and earned his way through two rounds.

A cluster of out-of-town stars put in their first appearance at the tournament and their competition, together with the elimination of lesser local lights by the default method, resulted in speeding up the play considerably. Regular summer-resort weather, with a warming sun to put the 24 stone courts into proper shape and a cooling breeze off Lake Michigan to promote the comfort of the contestants, resulted in some feature matches.

Richards was given a battle in his third-round contest, with Harold Foster, Chicago interclub player, before the fast New Yorker won, 6—2, 7—5. Richards in the opening of the gallery had considerably more power in his forehand than in his play in the clay court tournament of 1919 here, and also displayed a vigorous second service and a sharp volleying defense. He used forehand steadily and placed it deeply into H. F. Vorles' back court. Vorles rallied sharply a number of times and relied on his cross-court shots which were his best point getters.

The St. Louis contingent of 12 players dwindled to four survivors in the day's play. A number of them were defaulted and three met defeat, two of them at the hands of Levy, the brilliant California player. In the second round Levy eliminated Powell Meyer, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—0, and in the third round he put out Ray Epstein of St. Louis, 6—1, 6—0.

Hayes, Chicago's best hope for arriving at the ultimate round of the tournament, won a driving duel with J. F. Day, another Chicagoan, 6—2, 6—3, in the third round. Roberts had an easy victory in the second round, winning two love sets from A. C. Nielsen of Berwyn, Illinois, a 1918 University of Wisconsin player. In the third round Roberts met much stiffer opposition from Preston Boyden of Lake Forest, Illinois, but won in three straight sets.

A total of 27 matches was decided during the day, about half of them being defaults occasioned by the rigid elimination of players, both local and out-of-town, who were not on the court at the stipulated time. The visiting players figured in a number of fast matches. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT
SINGLES—First Round
Benjamin Adler, Chicago, defeated Henry Raeder Jr., Evanston, 2—6, 6—4, 6—6.

C. C. Herd, Chicago, defeated F. A. Cohen, Chicago, 6—6, 6—6.

W. K. Westwood, Detroit, defeated H. Sterling, Chicago, 6—6, 6—6.

Harold Hartel, Cleveland, defeated A. Barnhart, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Paul Westenhaver, Cleveland, defeated F. S. Rosenthal, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.

J. A. Exner, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Clifton Roche, Louisville, defeated Harry Holbrook, Chicago, by default.

J. H. Adone, Dallas, defeated W. S. Hill, Chicago, by default.

Alex Squier, Chicago, defeated D. F. Wiley, Evanston, by default.

J. Hartney, Chicago, defeated Roy Hollingshead, St. Louis, by default.

David Robertson, Chicago, defeated Maurice James, Evanston, by default.

H. H. Bassett, Cincinnati, defeated H. M. Ellsworth, Berwyn, by default.

B. F. Keely, Chicago, defeated Walter Finger, St. Louis, by default.

M. J. Cornicka, Chicago, defeated F. S. Crane, Chicago, by default.

L. B. Reedy, Chicago, defeated L. K. Lamoue, St. Louis, by default.

Hasford Ingerson, Chicago, defeated F. S. Weidley, Chicago, by default.

W. M. Kinsell, Chicago, defeated G. M. Foster, Chicago, by default.

L. C. Walton, Chicago, defeated H. V. Verner, Chicago, defeated J. R. Hartnett, Chicago, by default.

E. E. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Fritz Bastian, Indianapolis, by default.

T. H. Cochran, Chicago, defeated E. H. Fahey, Chicago, by default.

J. A. Farley, Chicago, defeated Don Turner, Chicago, by default.

Second Round

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated A. P. Smith, Ames, 6—4, 6—2.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated A. C. Nielsen, Berwyn, 6—0, 6—0.

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated R. L. Van Andale, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

K. L. Simmons, Butte, defeated H. McLeoughlin, Chicago, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

J. F. Chappell, Chicago, defeated Harvey Froehleinstein, St. Louis, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Raymond Epstein, St. Louis, defeated J. H. Womack, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—3.

George Reinold, Detroit, defeated H. O. Judy, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

E. H. Rosenthal, Chicago, by default.

Alfred Marasini, Chicago, defeated C. P. Neustadt, Chicago, by default.

R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated J. F. Kenfield, Chicago, by default.

L. D. Swartz, Omaha, defeated Harry Fox, Chicago, by default.

A. F. Drake, Chicago, defeated H. Hotze, Toledo, Ohio, by default.

Frederick Boyden, Lake Forest, defeated F. F. Ridick, Chicago, by default.

H. Jamison, Chicago, defeated A. G. Stanton, Chicago, by default.

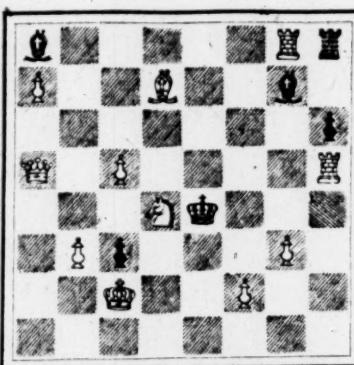
R. C. Harris, Chicago, defeated F. O. Justus, St. Louis, by default.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 173.

By John F. Barry
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 6

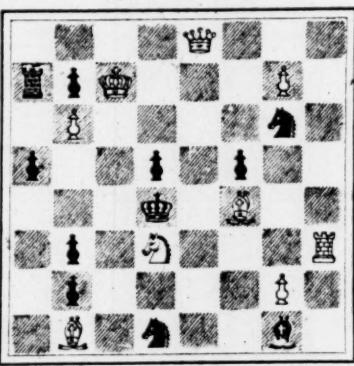


White Pieces 11

White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 174.

By Godfrey Heathcote
Black Pieces 11



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

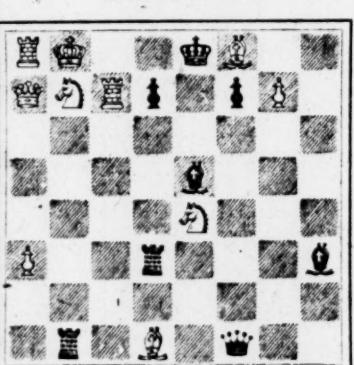
No. 171. R-Kt4
No. 172. Kt-K12
1. Q-Rch
2. Q-Bch
3. Q-Ktch
4. Prob. Comp.
Lennox F. Beach

K-B5
K-K3
QxKt
BxKt
B-R6

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The problem securing second honor in the Magee Jr. tournament (Task Theme) in the evolution of the two move problem.

By Dr. G. Dobbs
Black Pieces 8



White Pieces 10

White to play and mate in two moves.

NOTES.

The Abany, New York Chess Club has made arrangements to hold the mid-summer meeting of the State Chess Association at the Ridgefield Athletic Club, Address Park R. Eastman, 33 Morris street, Albany, N.Y.

In the Cleveland, Ohio, Chess League, composed of five teams, the Cleveland Athletic Club and B'nai Brith tied for first place with a 5—1 score.

The adjourned Western Electric Company's "Printing telegraph" match between the New York and Chicago offices was won by the former 7—3.

Score:

1. F. A. Voos ... 7/2 J. Shallcross ... ½
2. C. F. Social ... 0 J. M. Stahr ... 1
3. H. A. White ... 1 F. A. Spindl ... 0
4. H. M. Stoller ½ J. E. Elsasser ½
5. A. R. Parra ... 1 C. J. Solowitz ... 0
6. R. E. Collis ... 1 W. J. Malcolm ... 0
7. L. H. Germer ... 1 son ... 0
8. O. E. Gamm ... 0 F. W. Anderson ... 1
9. I. B. Johnson ... 1 F. O. Givens ... 0
10. K. S. Johnson ... 1 S. W. Cell ... 0

7 3

The Manhattan Chess Club, New York, has under consideration a proposal from the Stockholm Chess Club, Sweden, to contest two games by cable, with a time limit of two or three days per move; the losing side to furnish a trophy of the value of \$200.

Amsterdam, Holland, reports that Dr. Lasker has assumed the chess editorship of "De Telegraf," an influential newspaper. Lasker is reported as having surrendered his championship to Capablanca, and while this is unofficial, it is worthy of note.

The Proctor-Lasota solving tournament of the G. C. C. P. C. was won by Prof. Gino de Rossi of Perugia, Italy, with a perfect score of 265.

Rubinstein gave nine simultaneous exhibitions in Holland with the following results:

Place Won Drawn Lost
Scheveningen ... 6 3 1
Rotterdam ... 13 9 6

Amsterdam ... 16 6 3
The Hague ... 21 5 2
Groningen ... 21 1 0
Nymegen ... 25 3 0
Dordrecht ... 24 1 0
Eindhoven ... 26 0 0

Total ... 173 23 14

The following game is from his recent match with Bogoljubow:

Rubinstein ... Bogoljubow
White Black
1. P-Q4 KT-KB3

SIR THOMAS IS GUEST AT DINNER

Breaks Usual Rule and Attends Atlantic Yacht Club Function, While His Boat Prepares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

N. Y. NEW YORK.—While his challenger was preparing for her final tryouts off Sandy Hook, Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of the Atlantic Yacht Club at a dinner Monday night. Sir Thomas has little liking for such affairs, objecting especially to the necessity of making speeches, but he was persuaded to attend in order to give American yachtsmen an opportunity to pay tribute to him and his companions in this, his fourth quest for America's Cup.

Measurement of Shamrock was not completed until yesterday. Practically six days were used by the measurers on both Resolute and her rival. Resolute got away for the Hook in time to stretch her new Ratsey sails Sunday. The challenger was expected to begin her final practice runs today.

The Horseshoe at Sandy Hook presents a busy scene. Resolute is moored not far from the challenger and her trial horse, the 23-meter yacht. Nearby is the houseboat Kilarny, bought by Sir Thomas in Boston a few years ago, now serving as quarters for the challenger's crew. Resolute's tug—Montauk—and Shamrock's, the Governor Smith, together with the steam yacht Victoria, from which Sir Thomas will follow the races, complete the picture.

Unusually complete plans for controlling the course of the races have been made. The United States Navy will see to it that there is not the slightest chance of the excursion fleet crowding the racing yachts. No repetition of regrettable incidents in the past, caused by the steady push forward by this fleet, will be permitted. Only three press boats, the committee boat and the Victoria will be allowed to go within half a mile of the course.

Press arrangements exceed in completeness and effectiveness anything before attempted for cup series. Morning newspapermen and still photographers will use one. United States Navy destroyer, and evening men will have another; motion picture men will have a boat of their own. Wireless restrictions are quite severe, only one story being permitted to be sent from either press boat. This, sent from the evening paper boat, will be available to all press associations.

Public interest in the races exceeds anything the past can show. One large boat is selling tickets for \$25 per race, and it is reported that a Cunard liner is coming from England with passengers who have paid £300 for the privilege of seeing the contests.

One of the Boston boats is selling tickets at \$16 for each race, and all in all small fortunes will be spent by the thousands who will strive to get a glimpse of the huge yachts.

The great time allowance which Shamrock must give Resolute, however, will rob the contests of a certain amount of interest, as far as the general public is concerned. No one who is not familiar with yachting will understand why, if Shamrock finishes ahead, she may still lose the race on time allowance.

If the allowance is not more than 6m. 30s. it is believed that Shamrock, with any kind of a breeze, might not have much trouble in making it up; but there is a strong feeling that, should the allowance go above that, her chances are severely discounted. With computations from the measurements being made Monday, however, it was thought that the allowance would not exceed the figure stated.

The skippers of both yachts will be Corinthians, or amateurs. C. F. Adams, 2d, a Boston yachtsman of many years' experience, is skipper of Resolute. His navigator will be Rear Commodore George Nichols, who sailed Vanuatu in the trials against Resolute of Newport this summer. Resolute's manager is R. W. Emmons, 2d. Resolute was built by a syndicate which includes the commodore and former commodores of the New York Yacht Club, J. P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, G. F. Baker Jr., A. J. Curtiss, and R. T. Crane Jr.

The qualifying rounds, scheduled for yesterday and today, provide for 18 holes. The 96 players qualifying for the tournament will be divided into three flights of 32 players each, the flights to consist of the following: Championship, the second flight for the President's Cup, and the third flight for the Vice-President's Cup.

The home team then battled again, but had amassed only 35 when Lee was bowled off his pad by Waddington. A victory looked certain for Yorkshire until Hendren came in, and, batting for two hours, scored 64 out of 124. His strokes were perfect, and, with Hearne, he gave the most attractive display of the day. The Hon. C. N. Bruce was fourth out at 174, but F. T. Mann, joining Hearne, delighted the Middlesex bowlers then came into the picture, and, dismissing Rhodes at 277, secured the remainder of the Yorkshire wickets when the score stood at 303. N. Haig took three wickets for 40. C. H. Ganasekara two for 58, and Durston four for 107.

Middlesex started its innings in good style, but only 20 runs had been made when H. W. Lee was lbw. to Robinson. The Hon. C. N. Bruce and J. W. Hearne then formed a sound partnership, and had brought the score to 99, when the former was bowled, for a neat 45, by Waddington. After this, Hendren, one of the mainstays of the home team, was run out when he had made only 7, and it seemed likely that Middlesex would be obliged to follow on. Five more wickets fell to the bowling of Rhodes and Waddington, and, when stumps were drawn, Middlesex were 153 runs behind with one wicket to fall. On commencing play on the third day, Durston was quickly dismissed by Rhodes, and Middlesex were all out 153.

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vatism of Mr. Burton has been apparent in Shamrock's sailing around Sandy Hook.

As for the crews themselves, the Britshers are north-of-England men, older than Resolute's boys. Considering after-war exigencies, it is not surprising that the best crew Sir Thomas could pick would average several years the senior of the American crew. The Americans also have the advantage of more trials together, while Shamrock's complete crew has been in action on her only once or twice. There is unlimited confidence, however, among both crews.

MIDDLESEX DRAWS WITH YORKSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A match which had a most important bearing on the county cricket championship was that between Middlesex and Yorkshire, the champion county, at Lord's, June 12 and succeeding days. The result was a draw and Yorkshire, therefore, dropped from a percentage of 100 in the standing to 91.42.

Yorkshire, winning the toss, chose to bat first, and P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe, finding the wicket and bowling to their liking, scored at a great pace. In just over an hour, P. Holmes increased his half-century, and, in 80 minutes the Yorkshire total stood at 100. At the luncheon interval, Holmes and Sutcliffe had scored 76 and 33 respectively

BRITISH CONGRESS PROVES RECORD ONE

President Declares Cooperators Have Assembled in Congress for the Establishment of a Cooperative Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, England—"We can congratulate ourselves that we are for the first time assembled in congress for what is officially declared to be the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth. This clear definition of purpose was proposed by the general cooperative survey committee, and approved by the special congress held at Blackpool early in the present year," began the Rev. Geoffrey A. Ramsay, president of the fifty-second annual Cooperative Congress just concluded at Bristol.

It was a record congress in point of numbers, some 1900 delegates being present, including Belgian, French, Swiss, Swedish, Russian and Ukrainian cooperators. Greetings were also read from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Norway.

It was a congress, too, notable for its fine spirit of enthusiasm and determination, for cooperators have been thoroughly aroused by the proposals of the majority of the Royal Commission to tax cooperative funds, and there is also a growing belief in the ultimate political objective of the Labor Party, and also the ultimate industrial objective of the trade unions. That identity of purpose is naturally bringing these three great movements closer and closer together. Our relationship to those other movements is not being determined so much by the will of individuals as by the general march of events."

Dealing with the income tax problem, the president said: "This congress will be called upon to make an historic decision on the question of the taxation of cooperative savings. That decision will determine whether our movement is going to surrender to political capitalism, or whether we are resolved to accept the challenge and defeat its purpose. Instead of complaining because our enemies are uniting, we ought to profit by their example and close our ranks. Today political power is in the hands of those who are opposed to us, but the days are not far distant when political power will be in the hands of our friends the Labor Party. Our purpose will then be their program; our principles their policy; and our organization the machine through which they must express their will."

A Rousing Speech

Whether the president enthused the congress, or the congress inspired the president, it would be difficult to say, but certainly the delegates listened to one of the most rousing presidential speeches ever delivered to a cooperative congress. "It is necessary," said Mr. Ramsay, "to declare clearly the purpose of the cooperative movement, because there are today a great number of people who are proclaiming the cooperative ideal and adopting the principle of cooperation in order that they may thereby promote individualistic interests. The object of such cooperation is not the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth but the reconstruction of private capitalism. The purpose of cooperation as is important as the principle of cooperation. Burglars can cooperate as well as policemen. Trustification is the cooperation of money for the purpose of making more money. Such cooperation may mean fewer rich men, but they will be richer; it may mean fewer masters, but they will have greater mastery. That is why we, as cooperators, must establish our cooperative identity on the greatness of our purpose."

"I believe that there is an increasing number of men and women of good will who are both intellectually and spiritually dissatisfied with the existing system of society, and who view the combination and amalgamation of speculators, financiers, brokers and bankers with dread and consternation, because they see that capitalism is driving the world toward revolution. To all such persons we now declare that the purpose of our movement is the organization of a cooperative commonwealth, making possible the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the whole community."

Private Capitalism Opposed

"We refuse to accept competition and private capitalism as the best and final system of social and industrial organization. The first basic contention of the capitalistic system is the private, or class ownership of those natural resources which are most essential to the existence, sustenance, and preservation of human life. The private ownership of land insults our intelligence. We simply cannot tolerate the continuance of private property in those natural resources that are necessary to communal life. The organization of a cooperative commonwealth will forever be impossible if we allow the means of life to be owned and controlled by a privileged few."

The second basis of the competitive system," went on the president, "is free competition. Here, again, an examination of the facts will show that free competition, which was never wholly free, is becoming less and less free. The industrial and commercial world of today perceives the destructive character of free competition, and therefore seeks to save itself by combination and cooperation. So the leaders of commercialism are striving to eliminate competition and to establish monopoly; but if it is financially destructive, it is no less harmful to human life."

Cooperation and Progress

The Prime Minister has said that the new world must be constructed by private enterprise and unrestrained competition. These forces may construct a world of capitalism, militarism, and war; they will never establish a new world for democracy, cooperation, and peace. Competition will check progress and drag men backward, whereas cooperation will establish progress and make possible human advancement to a yet higher plane of being."

"In the field of distribution we have already achieved great things," proceeded Mr. Ramsay, "but our greater triumphs must be won in the field of production. To do this more capital was needed, and the time had come for the movement to cease to rely for capital on the surpluses of the distributive societies."

"Individual cooperators must waken to their individual responsibility. Too long had individual members trans-

ferrered their responsibility to their society, which in turn had leaned on the national movement. It must therefore be a definite part of the educational policy of the movement to try to rediscover and revalue the individual cooperator, and having established him in the faith, we must strive to fix on him the responsibility of justifying his works."

Cooperative College

"The Cooperative College, shortly to be completed, will be a teaching center in which many kinds of instruction will be given, but its value to the cooperative movement will depend upon the power of those who teach in it to lift men and women on to a higher plane."

"I can conceive of no more appropriate message for delivering from the pulpit of Christianity today than the message that it is a duty to moralize the use and employment of money."

Private capitalism makes money the master of man; cooperation makes man the master of money."

"It is a very significant fact that the cooperative movement is not alone in its definition of purpose, for a cooperative commonwealth is the ultimate political objective of the Labor Party, and also the ultimate industrial objective of the trade unions. That identity of purpose is naturally bringing these three great movements closer and closer together. Our relationship to those other movements is not being determined so much by the will of individuals as by the general march of events."

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A Great Experiment

"Cooperation has been a great experiment in democracy; it has been a great adventure in democracy; it has been a great triumph in democracy. Mighty as our movement has been, it must be mightier in the establishment of truth, mightier in the establishment of peace, and mightier in the establishment of the parliament of man, the federation of the world." Mightier it will be if we go forward with our building of the cooperative commonwealth to the end that we may draw all men with the priesthood and kingship which belong to the sons of God."

The president had concluded his address, the congress settled down to business, tackling first of all housing and the milk supply. On the former question Alderman Hayward, the former president, said the central board of the Cooperative Union was as sympathetic as anybody toward the housing problem, but the question was whether it was the duty of the cooperative movement or of the State, to meet the need.

It was argued by some of the delegates that as many people had, in the changing conditions of today, altered their opinion, now in favor of a cooperative, rather than a municipal milk supply, the cooperative movement, which had all the necessary machinery, should take over the national effort to capture Machinery.

The One Big Union came into existence at a conference of the four western provinces held in Calgary in March, 1919, when a committee was appointed to take a referendum of the unions in Canada, on the question of severing their connections with the respective parent international and national organizations. Although the advocates of the One Big Union met with a certain amount of success they failed to establish control over the great bulk of the organized workers.

The chief center of the Labor organizations in the Dominion is the Province of Ontario which has a reported membership of 87,105. Quebec comes second with 61,997 members and British Columbia comes third with 21,006. As to the cities, Montreal leads easily, while Toronto is second and Winnipeg occupies third place.

Efforts to Capture Machinery

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The difference of opinion on the question of food control, which has caused a good deal of warm discussion among cooperators, has now been composed, the congress agreeing to a recommendation to the government in favor of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportunity moment, a Ministry of Food to be continued with powers limited to matters appertaining to net weights and measures, standards, tests of quality, and exhibition of prices, with power to interfere with trusts, combines, or other traders, in any action taken by them to the disadvantage of the general body of consumers.

The delegates expressed their sympathy with Russia by enthusiastically passing the following resolution:

"That this congress views with thanksgiving the valiant efforts which are being made by the toiling masses of Russia to establish the economic life of Russia on a democratic basis, and the use they are making of the cooperative organization. We assure our Russian fellow cooperators that the bitter opposition of the capitalists and capitalist governments to their efforts is bitterly resented by the cooperators represented at the congress. Further, we urge upon the wholesale societies the importance and urgency of establishing direct contact with the cooperative movement in Russia, and of rendering every assistance in their power and capacity."

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The large majority of the organized workers in Canada belong to the international organizations whose jurisdiction covers the whole of the North American continent. While the international organizations claim membership of 260,247, the next largest are the One Big Union units which have only 41,150 members and after them comes the National (Roman) Catholic unions with 35,000 members.

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Dealing with the income tax problem

AEROPLANE PATENT RIGHTS UPHELD

Decision in Favor of Wright Corporation Prohibits Inter Allied Air Craft Corporation Selling Aeroplanes in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—International significance is seen in a decision recently handed down by Judge Thomas L. Chatfield, of the United States Court, upholding the fundamental American aeroplane patent rights, as originally granted to Orville and Wilbur Wright.

This decision perpetually prohibits the Inter Allied Air Craft Corporation of New York from using or selling aeroplanes in this country. It is certain, American manufacturers say, to have a marked effect on the controversy over the dumping into the United States of foreign-built aeroplanes alleged to be obsolete which has engaged Congress and the country for several months.

The Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey, owner of the Wright patent in the United States, which won the suit against the Inter Allied company, has a similar suit pending against the Aerial Transport Corporation, incorporated in Delaware. The Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation of New York has begun litigation against the latter corporation for alleged violation of fundamental Curtiss patents in the United States.

Menace Seen to American Industry

The Aerial Transport Corporation, it is said, has been the center of activity of the plan to throw into the United States the thousands of surplus British-built aircraft and engines at prices so low that were general distribution successful, the American industry, it is asserted, would be practically destroyed.

Representatives of the company stated at a recent congressional hearing that the corporation had an option on half of the British surplus, which is understood to be 15,000 aeroplanes and 20,000 or 30,000 engines. The Chatfield decree, American aircraft manufacturers say, makes clear that the basic Wright idea which made flight possible in heavier than air machines cannot be copied in this country, notwithstanding the fact that the foreign privilege of using the Wright invention was sold or leased to foreign interests.

"Judge Chatfield's decree," says a statement authorized by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, "is interpreted to mean simply that the Wright patent in America is unimpaired by any privileges which may have been disposed of in other countries. It will also tend to straight thinking regarding the status of aeroplane patents in this country and discredit loose statements regarding this situation which are being made from time to time."

Alleged British Plan

Newspaper accounts have already described the British Government's far-sighted scheme to flood the markets of the world with British aeroplanes at the expense of domestic ones, through the medium of syndicate formed of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, Godfrey Isaacs (familiar names in the Marconi affair a few years ago) and Handley-Page. These aeroplanes, sold at 1 per cent of cost plus half of the profit realized by the syndicate, have been permitted to enter the United States for the purpose of competing upon this basis with American planes.

Some British aeroplanes have already been used and sold here in disregard of the rights of American inventors and patentees, not only Orville and Wilbur Wright, but Glenn H. Curtiss, Grover C. Loening and Alexander Graham Bell. The British aeroplanes, although using these American inventions, are doing so for the most part without license or payment of royalty. Some foreign aeroplanes have been licensed and pay royalty under American patents, such as the Bristol aeroplanes, or the Farman French aeroplanes, which are licensed under the Wright patent."

NEW BRUNSWICK HAS WATER POWER ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announces that preliminary examination for enlisted men who wish to enter West Point Military Academy at West Point New York, will be held between December 1 and 15. The number of candidates must not exceed three times the number of available vacancies in the academy. Courses to aid men in preparing for the academy are contemplated.

HAT MAKERS WAGES INCREASED

ORANGE, New Jersey—Five hundred hat makers have been granted a 25 per cent increase on piece work rates following a conference of manufacturers and Labor leaders. The increase will be retroactive to June 1, when the hat workers went back to work pending an agreement, with a tentative 10 per cent advance. The increase will bring the pay up to approximately \$10 per day.

MOTOR DRIVER SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Thirty days in the house of correction was the sentence given to Oscar Carlson of Westboro, charged in the district court with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He took an appeal.

their household goods and their families on scows down the river to Haverhill and thence to the coast, where they landed them on a sailing vessel and set out for the rugged coast of Maine."

Men, women, children and cattle were crowded on the little schooner and at the end of the week they anchored in harbor, thinking their destination was reached, only to find it was now Northport. The little harbor which they reached on Saturday night has since been known as Saturday Cove, and is the summer home of many Boston and New York people.

Reaching Belfast the next day the party landed their goods and chattels and then the question of a name arose. Some wished to call it Londonderry, and others Belfast, for the mother city of Ireland, and it was by the tossing of a coin that the city was named for the latter place. The city was incorporated in 1773.

WATER SERVICE IN BOSTON DISTRICT

Report of Metropolitan Works Shows Two Revenue Sources Capable of Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"None of the dire consequences which the wet predicted would follow prohibition has yet made an appearance," says the Chicago Evening Post in its editorial columns. "You will recall we were to have an immediate exodus of our working population. The brain of the country was to take ships for lands where beer with more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol was brewed. As a matter of fact, emigration in 1919, when the country was dry under the war-time measure, was less than half the average emigration for the last decade, and this in spite of the fact that many of the foreign-born had a natural desire to visit their native lands from which they had been isolated by war. The first six months of 1920 show a steady increase in immigration. American aridity has not frightened the European from our shores."

Another terrible result of prohibition, we were told, would be the rapid increase in the number of drug users. The Journal of the American Medical Association tells us that precisely the reverse has been the fact. The victims of drug addiction have lessened in number. The theory is now advanced that alcohol was in many instances a first step to drugs. It is too early yet to accept this theory as established, but it is certainly significant that the facts point in its direction rather than toward the theory held by the wets.

The salutary effect of the saloonless era is seen in the marked reduction of cases of minor crime and misdemeanor. Jails and workhouses have been depopulated. Many have been closed. Robberies and hold-ups seem to continue in our big cities, but these crimes call for the deliberation of sobriety, and the remedy must be sought elsewhere than in prohibition. The automobile has made the crimes of cunning and violence easier; when the aeroplane becomes as commonplace as the car this problem will take on new menace and complexity. But it may be hoped that a sober nation will be better able to deal with those deeper causes which produce the criminal parasite."

Many thousand white pine seedlings were set out on the works' land and in the nurseries.

CANDIDATES' VIEWS SOUGHT BY TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The board of directors of the National Education Association has selected Philadelphia as the convention city of 1921. Miss Nina Buchanan of Seattle, Washington, was elected president of the National League of Teachers following the conclusion of the educational convention.

The educational association will have five members wait upon Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio and Senator Warren G. Harding with a view to gaining their views on support to education and improving the lot of teachers, according to Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, former president of the association.

Governor Cox has wired Mrs. Preston in part, as follows:

"We must recognize the dignity and honor of the teaching profession and every encouragement to the individual teacher. The tendency to disrupt the orderly processes of government springs from misunderstanding and ignorance. We must educate and Americanize, not only the foreigner who comes to our shores, but we must also afford every advantage to the native born. It is the proper province of the federal government to advise policy and lend all assistance to the states and communities."

WEST POINT TEST FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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DR. MEEKER RESIGNS TO ACCEPT NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has resigned, and will leave for Geneva, Switzerland, on July 31, to become editor-in-chief of the monthly bulletin of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

Commenting on Dr. Meeker's resignation, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, said: "Dr. Meeker has been an exceptionally efficient administrator of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition to the ordinary fact-gath-

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Hotels Are Helped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That prohibition has helped the hotel business despite the strong arguments against it from the proprietors has been expressed by hotel men in New York, Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, according to the Albany Times Union. "Prohibition has improved the tone and volume of patronage," it says. "Women now feel freer to stop at the large hotels, and are not so inclined to hunt up distant relatives and old school acquaintances when they visit a large city, for they feel a security that was impossible when a bar was connected with the hotel. Family life in hotels is also increasing, largely because of the servant problem and the housing shortage."

Predictions Unfulfilled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"None of the dire consequences which the wet predicted would follow prohibition has yet made an appearance," says the Chicago Evening Post in its editorial columns.

"You will recall we were to have an immediate exodus of our working population. The brain of the country was to take ships for lands where beer with more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol was brewed.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MARIA GUERRERO

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—To such as are versed in the artistic affairs of modern Spain, it would seem almost an impertinence to write again the praises of Maria Guerrero. For she has been long the acknowledged actress-leader of the Spanish stage. The excuse for here and now putting forward such a simple truism, is that the world has been so much less acquainted than it should have been with Spain, and even some forms of Spanish art, that Maria Guerrero is not so well known and appreciated internationally as she ought to be. But within a few months this wonderful artist will become known to the Anglo-Saxon world. She and her husband, Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza, her companion in a thousand triumphs before the footlights of Madrid, of Seville and of Buenos Aires, gave the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the assurance that before long they will professionally visit New York and perhaps other cities in the United States, and that they also intend to act in London.

Guerrero is still in the fullness of her powers though—as she tells us herself—she has played through more than a generation of the Spanish theater, yet in the matter of enthusiasm for her art she is still but as a girl. Spaniards compare her fairly and reasonably to Bernhardt; that is her position in Spain. Her powers in strong drama and big tragedy are superb. But that is only half the indication of her capacity, for marvelously versatile and flexible, she can delight an audience in comedy. More than that, she can accomplish both to perfection on one and the same evening. Thus recently at her theater, the Princesa in Madrid, she acted the heavy and dolorous rôle of Fermina in Benavente's somber new drama, "Una pobre mujer," and half an hour after the curtain had fallen on the last act she was moving the audience to laughter by her pretty, humorous acting as the Marquesa in a new comedy by Pedro Muñoz Seca called "La plancha de la Marquesa." After such an evening you ask yourself if there can be such another as Maria Guerrero. Her successor in the queenship of the theater of Spain will be undoubtedly Margarita Xirgu; the people are all agreed upon that—but the time for succession is not yet.

In the Salonnico

Between the acts of an afternoon performance we penetrated to the salonnico, as the green room at the back of the Princesa stage is called. Here it is the happy custom of Maria Guerrero and Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza to receive their friends and chat with them on affairs of mutual interest. This is one of the finest salons in Madrid; here are often some of the leaders of the literature and art of Spain.

Besides the leaders there were on this occasion one or two distinguished actors, an eminent critic, also Pedro Muñoz Seca, a sparkling Spanish gentleman with all the fervor of his native Andalusia, besides some others of parts. We congratulated Muñoz Seca, not on his recent success alone, but upon the fact that at the moment he had comedies in representation at three or four of the theaters of Madrid and is at the highest point of his fame so far, though Maria Guerrero came into the conversation with the positive assurance that he will proceed much farther and is now only by way of finding himself. Diaz de Mendoza, leaning near the light above a mantelpiece on which are remembrances of friends and great achievements, agreed.

As to Benavente

We were seated with Maria Guerrero, and naturally began to discuss the situation of Jacinto Benavente, foremost playwright of all Spain, whose strong words, Maria—the first name alone, it should be remarked, is commonly used—had so often produced and to whom Benavente gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness. For Benavente is still shifting about, changing his mood, his manner, his treatment, almost, as it would seem sometimes, his point of view. He is unceasingly experimental. We wondered whether there may be some loss in this, but Maria Guerrero did not agree. The changeability is essential to the mercurial temperament of this author, and by his chances he discovers new riches in himself. His newest phase marks a strong departure. Now, from being satirical, he becomes harshly cynical, more than ever so, and "Una pobre mujer" is nothing short of somber tragedy, not a light moment in it all the way. Maria Guerrero wonders where this phase will take him. Meantime she thinks the new drama is great work. She spoke of some of the points in the rôle of Fermina that make an appeal to her; it is finely conceived, she thinks.

Leading away from this particular consideration she said that, speaking generally, she believes that the state of Spain is in a good way. The dramatic authors and the players are keen and progressive; they are absorbing all the best of modern thought and practice; there is a great future before them. The pity is, as Maria Guerrero sees it, that the theater-going public of Spain, though so intelligent and appreciative and critical, is after all so limited.

Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza here entered into conversation with her upon a reminiscence upon which he now smiles. "We are the custom of giving two performances a night, one starting at 5:30 and the other at about 10:15, with

often a change in the program; and then again the repertoire system of the established companies and the short runs of even the best plays, and consequently changes of program so frequent than an undue strain seems to be put upon the players.

"Perhaps it is," said Maria Guerrero, "but the people abroad who imagine our system to be peculiar, and wonder why we do not change it in conformity with the practice in other countries do not understand our special circumstances. As to the two performances a night, it is verily impossible at present to substitute for them just one only, striking what some would call the happy medium of a commencement at 8 o'clock or 9:30 as in Paris, London and other parts. Here you have the climate as a factor. Madrid and Sevilla, after morning exertion, are obliged to rest a little in the afternoon, the evening begins late, dinner is late—9 o'clock or after—and so commencement at the theater between 8 and 9 is out of the question. We must give the performance before or after, complete it before 9, or begin it later. If we do only one or the other we lose half the potential audience; for the success of a theater it is necessary to accommodate both the sections, the early and the late. So you see it is inevitable."

The Spanish System

"As to the frequent changes in the bill and the many new productions that have to be made in a single season—yes, it means arduous work, but that again is inevitable. We have not anything like the great resources in audiences to draw upon that they have in Paris, London, New York and other cities. In this again Spain is different from the rest. Some of her differences are excellent things and we like them, but others press a trifle hard on us, and we may look a little enviously at times toward the success of the participants abroad."

"Here, unlike the foreign centers I have named, we have no rich surrounding country to be feeding us all the time when the capital has taken its fill of a new production. The result is that a long run, such as plays very often enjoy in other countries, is out of the question here except by frequent repeated attendances. It is not so much that the people are fickle and changeable, as is suggested. They are hardly that; they are appreciative. But in the future, with the spread of the love and knowledge of theatrical art among the community, the dimensions of the theater-going public will increase and there may be an improvement. For the present if a play runs for 20 or 30 nights it has done well; if it achieves its hundredth performance—magnificent! It has been a rare, a most delightful, splendid success. And what is a hundred nights to the theaters of other countries? You have just been telling me of the plays and musical comedies that have run for two or three years' But we do our best in Spain, and we have our triumphs and our joys."

To America and England

Maria Guerrero was persuaded to tell something of her future plans, of herself and her husband with their remarkable company, mostly trained by themselves. Their two sons, Fernando and Carlos, are both members of it. They are most talented and already highly eminent actors of strong individuality and contrasted styles, while such performers as the ladies, Diaz de Artigas and Hermosa, are indeed veritable stars in themselves. If you were to see the former as Carmen in the aforesaid "Una pobre mujer" and the latter as Amalia in "El Cartero del Rey" ("The King's Postman"), a Spanish translation recently produced at the Princesa of the well-known work of Rabin-dran Tagore, there would be instant agreement upon such a point.

Maria Guerrero explained the secret of it all. She said that their system at the Princesa is to catch their pupils very young, before they had time or opportunity to develop stage affections elsewhere, and train them sedulously, teaching them their ideas of their art in the beginning and then teaching them their parts. "Yes," she agreed, "it is hard work, very hard, but it has its compensations. And after all there is the country for a change! The country and the open air, and a little mild adventure in the same—those are what I love most, apart from the theater. Speed in an automobile on a country road—that is one of my chief happinesses!"

"As to our program, soon we shall be going to Buenos Aires again. And we have been 16 times already! We are fond of the South American audiences; they are intelligent and appreciative. It is a delight to play in Buenos Aires. And there we are now building a new theater for ourselves, the Teatro de Cervantes, which will be finished some time next year. It is a very fine house, with a facade which is in part a reproduction of the famous University of Alcala de Henares. It will accommodate an audience of 3000—but that is a story for another time. We hope to go across to Chile. Then about the end of November we look forward to making our visit to New York. We have the definite intention and are making arrangements, but the theater is not yet selected. Whether we shall play elsewhere in the United States than New York we do not know; we have not thought of it. We have not yet acted in North America and keenly anticipate the experience being fully appreciative of the keenly critical intelligence of the audiences. And afterwards we shall go to London. There again, though our intention is quite definite, the final arrangements have not yet been made."

This gave the visitor opportunity for an argument with her upon the Spanish system, one feature of which is the custom of giving two performances a night, one starting at 5:30 and the other at about 10:15, with

often a change in the program; and then again the repertoire system of the established companies and the short runs of even the best plays, and consequently changes of program so frequent than an undue strain seems to be put upon the players.

"I am glad that the people who liked my work before like me in this, my first venture with modern music. My numbers really have much in common with some of the songs we used to sing. The 'Music Box' number, for instance, is narrative and quite simple.

In the 'Bridal Veil' song there are all the historical figures to make me feel quite at home, and just to run down that beautiful stairway is an inspiration—settings and costumes help so much."

"Mine isn't a trained voice, you know; it is just natural. If one has a career, a tremendous voice isn't needed. But the singer must believe what he is singing, he must feel it keenly. And the songs must be sung as stories, not as melodies. There is

ican officers I had known best while playing for them in Germany."

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enjoy the unconventional comfort of the Bramhall cane-seated and cane-backed chairs; and if, moreover, it could see the value of exchanging a big show for a little one, with no difference in price. People are apt to suspect the men and women of a repertory company of not mastering their jobs as well as those of companies that go in for a long run, but they may trust the Celts at the Bramhall implicitly. If any one were to wish for anything different, it might be that a better piece were found than 'The Troth.' The story of Mayne's play, which is concerned with the scheme of two farmers to waylay and kill an oppressive landlord, bears a certain resemblance, particularly in a gun-on-the-chimney episode, to the story of Ervine's 'John Ferguson'; but its tragical outcome, instead of being exalted and moving, is merely repulsive and gross."

"DADDALUMS" BY LOUIS ANSPACHER

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"Daddalums," by Louis Anspacher, produced at Wyndham's Theater, London, The cast:

Wallace Craigie.....	Louis Calvert
Thomas.....	Francis Lister
Jeanne.....	Edith Olive
Ellie.....	Agnes Moorehead
Fergus McLarnie.....	Paul Hendon
Rosie McLarnie.....	Marion Bentham
Spencer Hutton.....	Edward Bonfield
Harrriet.....	Margaret Vaughan
Vaughan Leland.....	C. Jervis Walter
Donald Graham.....	W. Edward Stirling
	Carter.....

London, England—The conflict between the old order and the new in the industrial world, which has been the theme of so many plays of recent years, figures largely in the plot of "Daddalums." The main motive of Mr. Anspacher's emotional comedy, however, is a less usual one; for the development of the story hinges on a father's strong affection for his son, Wallace Craigie—"Daddalums"—having risen from small beginnings to a high position in the Northampton shoe trade, has set his heart on making his boy a "gentleman." As a step to this end, he builds a large house in the town and buys Thomas—Thammas, rather, for the Craigies are from north of Tweed—a motor car and a partnership with a London stockbroker.

A fortunate incident brings the Craigies the acquaintance and gratitude of Spencer Hutton, a rich bank manager, with a charming daughter, and a vista of genteel and advantageous matrimony is opened up.

Then things begin to go wrong. First, Jeanne, Craigie's daughter, who all along has been sacrificed to the darling boy, engages herself to Donald Graham, her father's foreman. This is a decided social setback and the pair, having refused to give one another up, are packed about their business.

Here enters the element of industrial strife, for Graham has advanced ideas and a genius for invention, and henceforth is his old employer's sworn enemy. With his departure, prosperity leaves the Craigie family, and the decline is hastened by the extravagance and foolishness of Thomas. That young man, though his adoring parent will hear no word against him, is what is colloquially termed a waster. It is not altogether his fault: he has been brought up to this part. But he not only spends his father's money, he speculates with it, and the result is bills and mortgages. Then his partner, the smart London stockbroker, turns out to be a common swindler, and disappears, leaving Thomas to face the music.

Nor is this the sum of trouble; for while the unhappy youth has been paying his court to Harrriet Hutton, and incidentally speculating with her money too, he has failed to break with an earlier sweetheart, the niece of his father's old friend, Fergus McLarnie. In short, his affairs become so complicated that he follows his partner's example and disappears into the larger air of Canada. The new house is sold, the factory ruined by strikes and conservatism, changes hands and Wallace Craigie returns to the simple cobbling of his early years. Then he finds the contentment which he had lost among electric lights and motor-cars. For his boy makes good; his long feud with his son-in-law is ended; and there is promise of wedding-bells—for Thomas and Rose McLarnie, not the banker's daughter—in the near future.

Here, it will be seen, is a plot compounded of many familiar elements. But the compounding is well done. Mr. Anspacher has the feeling for the theater highly developed. His play has no loose ends and no dull moments. All the possible points are effectively made. In fact, of its kind it is a good play indeed.

It is well acted. Mr. Calvert makes an admirable character sketch of Craigie, the too fond father, often wrong-headed and unjust, but sound as a bell at bottom, and except at the tragic moment of his idol's downfall, inexpressibly buoyant. Mr. Ernest Hendrie, as Craigie's crony Fergus, in his conversations with whom there are a series of huffs and reconciliations, is truly Scottish and delightfully grotesque. One has been Miss Agnes Thomas in parts worthy of her talents than that of the ancient and plain-spoken retainer, also Scottish, which is frankly a caricature; but she is very amusing. Mr. Francis Lister plays the difficult part of Thomas quite adequately. Miss Edith Olive is dignified, restrained and charming as Jeanne, torn by the feud of father and husband. Miss Margaret Vaughan makes a delicious mix of Harrriet in the first act; at her second and more serious interview with Thomas she is not quite so good. Miss Marion Bentham manages to make Rose—a mere child—sweet without being mawkish,

ian dramatic critics. His new drama, however, looks like a concession to the popular taste, in the older manner of Augier, Dumas, Sardou. There is little in the plot worth recounting; as it traverses the too familiar course of doubtful paternity and discovery at the "great" moment of the play; it is provided with the Bernstein scène-à-faire, or, as Italians are wont to call it, the "scena madre" (literally, mother scene) common to the stage pieces of Dario Nicodemi. Of course, since it is from the pen of Pirandello, it bears undoubted signs of its authorship, yet the plain-spoken, witty Marco Praga places an unerring finger upon its weak spots when he points out its lowered appeal. There has been not a little discussion about the illogical structure of the plot, and the author was sufficiently stirred to make reply through the public press, but does not seem to have convinced the dis-

senters.

LENORMAND'S NEW DRAMA, "LES RATES"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mr. Lenormand is one of that little band of sincere workers who, rightly or wrongly, are endeavoring to give a definitely individual interpretation of certain aspects of existence. There is truly a strong movement, in spite of the decadence of the drama in France—a decadence which is sufficiently indicated in the mere titles of the successful plays at this moment—toward a renovation. It always happens in any renaissance that errors are committed. Mr. Lenormand's work is certainly not free from mistakes. It is impossible to deny the vigor of his touch and his profound pity for all who are unhappy; but there remains an impression of a gray philosophy after witnessing the performance of "Les Rates," which may be translated as "The Failures."

Nevertheless such pieces, which give us furiously to think, may have a salutary effect. The two principal characters have both failed to realize their ambitions, and are seized by a deep discontent. He is a dramatic author who has had one of his plays produced on a single occasion in a tiny theater, and after this brief flash of glory, a success without a tomorrow, he sinks back into a worse obscurity, having abandoned hope, the illusion which sustained him, the faith in his own genius. He is a rate.

She is an unhappy actress who has obtained several engagements in impossible plays, and who in consequence of her repeated failure is now without engagements. She too has lost that old belief in her own talent, and as there is among her resources nothing to replace the sentiment of ambition, life spreads before her a desolate desert. She also is a rate.

There takes possession of this couple a blank despair, that kind of despair which is not violent but which corrodes. They go from depth to depth. A tragic dénouement follows logically enough.

Mr. Lenormand displays a remarkable dramatic ability in giving, in a series of tableaux, the most significant passages in the life of these two persons. Behind the dramatist, however, one always recognizes the philosopher. The principal actors are Mr. Pitoeff, who has great ability, and Mary Klaaff, who shows a delicate appreciation of nuances in the successive scenes of the descent.

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High on the sharp peaks of the gleaming mountains
Leaps the wild chamois, and the crashing ice-fall.
Rafted from the rocks of mighty lying glaciers.

Rolls through the forest:
But in the silence of diffused azure,
Spreading his wings forth to the sun,
the eagle
Wheels in wide circles, in dark flight
and solemn,
Slowly descending.

Hail to thee, Piedmont! Unto thee
with music,
Far off resounding, grave, and mixed
with sorrow,
Like the songs epic of thy valiant people.

Rivers are flowing.

Flow full and rapid and with rhythm daring.

Even as thine hundred bold battalions come they,
Down in the valley raying round with glory.

Villa and city:
Ancient Asta who the walls of Caesar
Wears as a mantle, in the Alpine gate-way
Raising above her medieval halls the Arch of Augustus;

Biella 'twixt mountains and the green plain lying,
Lying and looking on the fruitful valley.

Bloasting of arms, of ploughshares and of chimneys
Hot with their labor.

Patient and strong, Cuneo, farther smiling
Gentle Mondovi on the sloping hill-side;

Then Aleramo 'mid her fields exulta;
Castles and vineyards;

And from Superga in the choir rejoicing
Of the vast range of Alps the royal Turin
Crowned, victorious, and beside her Asti.

City republic.

—From "Piedmont," by Giosue Carducci, translated by Maud Holland.

The Community's Good

The good of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the good of each of the members composing it.—Jay.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Versatility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor CERTAIN individuals turn with readiness and grace to new tasks or occupations, and are apt therefore to be the admiration of human society,—indeed not only the admiration but even the envy, since the human mind is so limited in outlook that it is astonished at what seems to it the spectacle of more than two or three excellent qualities manifest together. Those who combine such qualities are said to be *versatile*, and are considered to be especially favored of a God who apparently deals out sparingly to His children from His abundance. To the human mind, not to be versatile is a rule which it accepts resignedly as one of the normalities of what it calls human nature.

Such a limited outlook did not blind the emancipated Paul, who exposed his fallacy when he wrote joyfully to the Philippians: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." Paul spoke of withstanding tortuous trials and persecutions, many and various, but always he bore witness that he could do all that was demanded of him. So proved he the power of the Christ. Truth, to free human capacity, and so, eighteen centuries later, proved Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

On page 385 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gives to him who reads a message revolutionary to human systems: "Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself." In these statements of Paul, and of Mrs. Eddy, there opens for those who strive to understand them the door to real versatility. What is it but the latent fear either of harm to oneself or others, or of lack of strength or ability to succeed, that stifles most impulses to ventures seemingly new? And what is it but the mastery of fear of consequences, and the assurance of strength to win, that has made mankind plumb the sea-fathom of the air, and circle the globe with many wonders of great usefulness? Only, however, when such mastery proceeds upon the understanding of Principle, God, who alone is All-power, can it be enduring and applicable to every department of endeavor. Only when a man learns that all that performs is the one, infinite, divine Mind, real consciousness or God, whom the compound idea, man, reflects as infinite, perfect, spiritual activity, does he find freedom to achieve in "fresh fields and pastures new," and thereby to attain infinite variety of spiritual achievement in the way best suited to his individual development.

The sincere student of Christian Science is proving daily for himself what versatility really is. He knows that "with God all things are possible," and that "the government shall be upon his shoulder," and that therefore when new demand for activity presents itself, it constitutes simply one added opportunity for him to reflect infinite intelligence. He will beware of the subtle suggestion, that wolf in sheep's clothing, that would whisper that he does not have to reflect all of the divinely active Mind, and that he can content himself with manifesting those qualities of infinite Mind that have already been proved to him. Certainly he will be content with, and unceasingly grateful for every step in the continued unfoldment of the infinity of the kingdom of heaven; but for him to attempt to limit that unfoldment would be to deny the spiritual fact of Life and of God's spiritual creation, and to set himself up as a creator hedging about with "Thou shalt nots" the limitless possibilities of divine reflection.

Certainly there are "diversities of gifts." To Paul's testimony on this point Mary Baker Eddy adds that axiomatic declaration in Christian Science: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." (Science and Health, page 468.) But for the student of Christian Science to accept a limit to the unfoldment of this "infinite manifestation" would be to reason falsely that the compound, unlimited idea, man, could be made up of limitation; that infinity could be an aggregate of finitudes; and that the oneness of Spirit could be subdivided in reflection. Such a suggestion, once barbed and brought to light, must be instantly repudiated by the student of Christian Science, who is learning through deliverance from evil the essential oneness of God as All-in-all.

Since there is one perfect, infinite Mind completely reflected, all there really is for a man to do can be accomplished. There can be no endeavor, difficult, remote, untried, to the divine Principle, which is the law of the only real success,—flawless reflection of Mind. What then becomes of the fancied idol of versatility? The student of Christian Science knows that versatility is not a human attribute to be attached to one or a handful of human beings in a world barren of perfection. He knows that versatility is not to be possessed through heredity, chance, the "gift of God" to one more than to another, or through the supreme effort of ambitious human will. What he does know is that "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," of which Paul wrote to the Romans, when understood, breaks human limitation and releases capacity for expression wherever and whenever the need for it may be manifest.

Whether his work seems to be healing the sick, reforming the sinner, or applying his understanding of divine Principle to business, professional, or domestic affairs, a man will be joyfully aware that his understanding of the Christ-man heals any sense of

wrong endeavor, replacing it with buoyancy, spontaneity and certain success. Called to new fields, he will no more think of limiting his capacity for demonstration than he would think of calling God finite. Because God, Principle, is infinite and man is His reflection, the demonstration of what man is, is limitless, not to be circumscribed. The ability to prove this limitless possibility of man in divine Science constitutes true versatility.

curiosity alive, until it was in a constant struggle, as it were, with the green luxuriance of the hedge.

"John Darby had ought to trim that hedge," they said. They accosted him in the street. . . . But he only made a surly grunting response, intelligible to himself alone, and passed on. He was an Englishman, and had lived in the Squire's family since he was a boy. . . .

There had never been in the village such a garden as this of Evelina

A Noble Nation

Methinks I see in my mind noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaleing her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the

And a roaring fire it was when I had piled high the logs, swept the hearth, and made it ready for the choice spirits who were to share it with me. For years we had our outings—or rather our "in-tings" before it red-letter days for us. . . .

And now a word about the Inn itself—even before I tell you of the Arm-Chair or the man who sat in it or the others of the clan who listened and talked back.

Not the low-pitched, smothered-in-

and on this ground of jewels, piled out the least detail drawing. Meanwhile, around the hamlet, under the palms, where the blue shadow lingered, the red coals of coco husk and the light trails of smoke betrayed the awakening business of the day: along the beach men and women, lads and lasses, were returning from the bath in bright raiment, red and blue and green, such as we delighted to see in the colored little pictures of our childhood; and presently the sun had cleared the eastern hill, and the glow of the day was over all.

The glow continued and increased, the business, from the main part, ceased before it had begun. Twice in the day there was a certain stir of shepherding along the seaward hills. At times a canoe went out. . . . At times a woman or two languidly filled a basket in the cotton patch. At times a pipe would sound out of the shadows of a house, ringing the changes on its three notes, with an effect like "Que le jour me dure" repeated endlessly. Or at times across a corner of the bay, two natives might communicate in the Marquesan manner with conventional whistlings. All else was asleep and silence. . . .

My favorite haunt was opposite the hamlet, where was a landing in a cove under a limestone cliff. The beach was lined with palms and a tree called the puro, something between a fig and mulberry in growth, and bearing a flower like a great yellow poppy with a maroon heart. In places rocks encroached upon the sand; the beach would be all submerged; and the surf would bubble warmly as high as to my knees, and play with cocoa-nut husks as our more homely ocean plays with wreck and wrack and bottles. As the reflux drew down, marvels of color and design streamed between my feet; which I would grasp at, miss, or seize; now to find them what they promised, shells to grace a cabinet or be set in gold upon a lady's finger; now to catch only "maya" of colored sand, pounded fragments and pebbles, that, as soon as they were dry, became as dull and homely as the flints upon a garden path. I have toiled at this childish pleasure for hours in the strong sun, conscious of my incurable ignorance; but too keenly pleased to be ashamed. Meanwhile, the blackbird (or his tropical understudy) would be flitting in the thickets overhead.—From "In the South Seas," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Economy and Empire

As much wisdom may be expended on a private economy as on an empire, and as much wisdom may be drawn from it.—Emerson.

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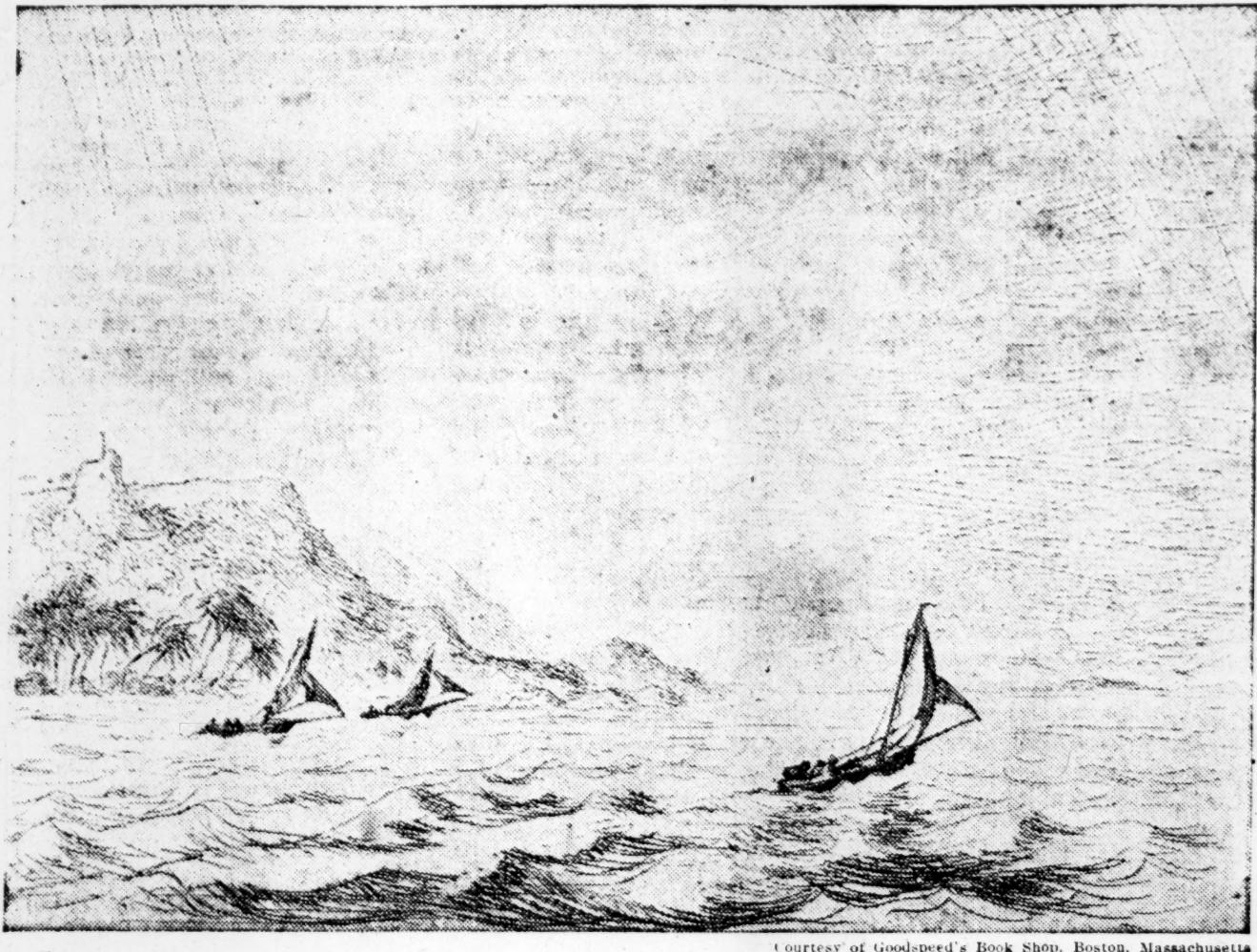
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"In the Trade Winds, West Indies," from the etching by Lester G. Hornby

The West Indies

Stretching in a vast semi-circle, from Florida to the tip of South America, lies the archipelago known as the West Indies.

With marvelous climate, their shores washed by the bluest of blue seas, ever swept by the refreshing trade winds, luxuriate beyond words, inexplicably beautiful, and varying in character from awe-inspiring, rugged masses of mile-high mountains to low-lying sandy

savas, the West Indies afford interests and attractions to suit every taste.

No two are alike; each possesses an individuality, a charm, a fascination all its own. If you seek quiet and rest, there are spots in these lovely isles where time has stood still for centuries; if fond of history and memories of the brave deeds of the past, you will find interest a plenty in the Antilles.

Perhaps the very diversity in the West Indies is their greatest charm, for the people are as varied as the scenery and climate of their island homes. Spanish, French, Dutch, British—each island reflects, in measure, the characteristics of its mother country and the customs, habits, language, and ways of each are adhered to most tenaciously.—A. Hyatt Verrill in "The Book of the West Indies."

From "The Letters of Ludwig van Beethoven," by Dr. A. C. Kalischer, translated by J. S. Shedlock, B.A.

Ludwig v. Beethoven,

—From "The Letters of Ludwig van Beethoven," by Dr. A. C. Kalischer, translated by J. S. Shedlock, B.A.

And sang themselves to sleep;

An owl from nowhere with no sound

Found by

I heard him calling half-way round,

Holloing loud and deep;

A pair of stars, faint pins of light,

And many a star, sailed into sight,

And all the stars, the flower of night,

Were round me at a leap;

To tell how still the valleys lay

I heard a watchdog miles away,

And bells of distant sheep.

I heard no more of bird or bell,

The mastiff in a slumber fell,

I stared into the sky,

As wondering men have always done

Since beauty and the stars were one,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Mexican Invitation

The real interests of any one nation are, of course, very closely connected in one way or another with those of every other nation. No government can, therefore, rightly desire to be indifferent to its neighbors. The statement of General Obregon, addressed to Americans in Mexico and Mexicans in the United States, is a recognition of this fact. If the new government to be established in Mexico can fulfill the promise of this statement, it will have largely solved the Mexican difficulties of the last few years. "The new Government of Mexico," the statement declares, "realizes that, irrespective of political parties, political preference, or politicians, or of the results of the coming national elections in the United States, Mexico must establish, maintain, and protect the friendship of the American Government and the American people." The whole declaration, in fact, shows a determination that the right kind of neighborliness shall be maintained between the two nations.

During the last few years of turmoil, the United States has been very patient. Continued disturbances just outside a nation's door cannot but be the occasion for concern. No one nation lives wholly to itself. Its various activities, whether of harmonious commerce or of internal dissension, are bound to be of interest to every other nation with which it comes into relationship. A thorough interchange of activity on a permanently right basis is possible only as each country, including all its inhabitants, considers its relation to the rest of the world. For the understanding of this fact there must be a continuous propaganda of education. It is significant that General Obregon recognizes education as Mexico's greatest need. The United States will be content to be patient if a very thorough system of education, in every sense of the word, is actually inaugurated. This system, to be satisfactory, must include whole-hearted encouragement of a right attitude toward Mexico's neighbors. It can be successful only as the new government itself turns completely away from the methods and aims of the last decade of disturbance.

Much discussion of Mexican difficulties has tended to exaggerate racial and national differences in characteristics, rather than to point out what aims and interests are and should be identical. In any improvement in conditions, just what is nearest right in the seeming circumstances will have to be carefully considered; but this does not mean that circumstances that are wrong will have to be tolerated and perpetuated. Each wrong tendency can be counteracted through the determination of a really stable government to bring about genuine progress. The new régime in Mexico can fulfill its promises by bringing the whole country to a realization of the fact that its true interests and qualities must be identical with those of every other progressive nation.

David Jayne Hill, writing of "American World Policies," has recently said: "Arbitrary power knows no law. Those who represent such power see in law what it is, their persistent enemy. Such men—statesmen, demagogues, and class protagonists—seek for colleagues and alliances, as the necessary aids to the execution of their private policies. They are anxious to engage in their adventures, and to incriminate by partnership the innocent, the unsuspecting, and the inexperienced. For this they shelter their designs by professions of virtue, loyalty, and devotion to high ideals. But the test may always be applied, if there is a disposition to apply it. In its international application the formula is: What relies of imperialism/are you ready to abandon? Are you ready to accept, without qualification, a body of law based on universally received axioms of equity, axioms which you impose upon your own nationals in all their civil and criminal relations?" Though these questions were stated in an address that dealt largely with the readjustment necessary after the world war, they are equally applicable to the affairs of Mexico. If the new government in Mexico is to succeed, it will have to be more than a military régime, one revolutionary force following another. It will have to work out a system of real order on the basis of law, as Mr. Hill wisely shows. Mere maneuvers of military policy will not suffice.

Though the United States and the world generally will welcome General Obregon's invitation, intended to "throw open to Americans, and to American capital, all lanes of commerce and industry, as well as social life, in Mexico," the invitation will, of course, be accepted only by degrees, only in proportion as Mexico proves itself worthy of engaging in a free exchange of activity. It is one thing to issue a pleasant public document, and quite another to insure real progress on the basis of the stated program. The new government in Mexico is to be encouraged in the proving of its sincerity; but it is to be encouraged by a firm insistence, on the part of all concerned, that merely arbitrary power shall give way to a real system of law. The establishment of this in Mexico will, of course, require sustained effort; but it is certainly time for Mexico to prove capable of sustained effort in every right direction. All the energy that for ten years has been expended on revolution and intrigue would accomplish tremendous improvements if only it were properly applied. The Mexicans, like every one else, must learn that it is much more satisfactory to be engaged in constructive activity than in any form of destruction. As soon as they settle down in any measure to constructive cooperation, the rest of the world will be ready to accept their invitation for an interchange of activities.

A Permanent World's Fair

The scheme for a permanent World's Fair in Paris seems likely to be brought, after all, to a successful completion. All difficulties are rapidly being overcome, and there appears to be a likelihood that work will soon commence on the Marché du Monde at Passy. The

proposal is, of course, to construct, in the suburb of Passy, a building sufficiently large to allow of the exhibition of goods from all parts of the world. To this exhibition, it is hoped, buyers will resort from all quarters, thus establishing in Paris a great world's trade center.

One of the chief objections to the project which has had to be overcome has been that raised by those who contend that France was by no means ready to launch out into such a vast trade development. It has been insisted that the French manufacturer is still a long way behind his pre-war output, and that attention should be concentrated on an effort to rehabilitate French industry to the point it had previously attained, before making any attempt to branch out in other directions. Such an argument, to say the least of it, is not convincing. In the first place, a building like the one it is proposed to erect at Passy, and an organization such as it is proposed to establish, will not be completed within a few weeks or months. Indeed, it will probably be nearly three years before the World's Fair can well be open for business. By that time, it may reasonably be expected France will have overtaken the most of her present arrears in trade and industry, and will be perfectly ready for new developments. French industry, indeed, has long needed something of this kind. The French manufacturer is notoriously conservative, not only as to his methods of advertising, and so forth, but as to the machinery he uses. Nothing, perhaps, would tend to broaden his outlook, and enable him better to keep abreast of the most advanced developments along industrial lines than the establishment of such a permanent exhibition as it is proposed to create at Passy.

Another contention which had to be overcome was that the establishment of a permanent World's Fair in Paris would tend to increase the imports from other countries rather than increase French exports. The promoters of the World's Fair, however, have, it is welcome to note, taken the wider view that the best trade development all around is secured by what may be called the pooling of ideas. As to the fitness of Paris for such an exhibition, Paris is peculiarly in the center of things, not only for the old world but for the new. The establishment of a great international clearing house on the banks of the Seine will, therefore, not only benefit France, but trade and industry throughout the world.

Labor and a Third Party

PROBABLY no better basis for a third party union against Republicans and Democrats in the United States could be stated than that which was set forth in Allen McCurdy's keynote speech at the opening of the convention of the third party enthusiasts in Chicago. In going straight to the economic situation, and declaring that abolition of economic privilege is a prerequisite to political and social well-being in this country, the third party spokesman makes a statement which will not fail to attract the interested attention of thousands of American voters, including, without doubt, great numbers who, in spite of this interest, are not yet ready to abandon the old parties. Such men may even feel, as strongly as do the third party enthusiasts, that neither of the old parties offers this year much hope that this special privilege will be modified or withdrawn. But the apparent reluctance to break away from party affiliations that have become habitual makes it all the more evident that the question with respect to the third party is not so much whether they can state what the country needs in the way of reform as it is whether they will be able to convince any considerable proportion of the electorate that the third party could, if placed in power, effect the reforms which they declare to be necessary. So many special groups, each with its special theory as to what will bring everybody more comfort and more happiness, are apparent in this third party gathering, as to raise a doubt if such different elements can effect a real union.

Apparently the Labor group is the key to this third party situation. There is, to be sure, a grand division within the ranks of the Labor representatives themselves. That is to say, the Labor men in this third party convention represent only a minority of organized Labor in the United States. The majority still hold to the Gompers notion that they can advantage more by refraining from party organization and using their political strength as a hammer to beat the metal of the old parties into the shapes that are most pleasing to them. The minority, radical, of course, incline to the idea that the time is ripe for Labor to form a party of its own. It is on this basis that the minority are represented in this third party movement; therefore they must end by dominating the movement, apparently, else they will have sacrificed their main purpose of giving Labor a party form and name. For the sake of the broad conception of all this, however, it must not be forgotten that certain leaders of the railroad bodies, affiliated with the Labor majority in the country, have within the last few days allowed themselves to be quoted as inclining, also, to accept the view that the time is ripe for the formation of a Labor party. Their statements would seem to indicate that the Labor majority may be crumbling, with the effect of increasing the mass of minority opinion. But apparently no change in the general Labor view is likely to come swiftly enough to make the majority of American Labor an active factor in third-party developments just yet.

At this writing it looks as if the third party agitation would go farther in the direction of stating the case for all who believe that economic reform is the country's real need, than in the direction of providing candidates whom such believers will be willing everywhere to support. This country is, on the whole, a middle-of-the-road country, and its great reforms are not precipitated by conventions of its more radical thinkers. That is why the attitude of the Labor majority is actually of greater moment than the acts of the Chicago conventions now sitting. Many radical groups have laid down theories for combating what has come to be known as "intrenched privilege" in this country. None of them, however, have come nearer to successful combat with it than has the Labor majority. That majority has long been so well organized

as to be able to make itself fairly effective in action. More recently, it has shown a rather remarkable tendency to make itself effective in leadership. It has begun to analyze the economic situation constructively, opposing its theories of economic liberty to the older theories of economic privilege in a manner that is essentially new. Without much question this sort of thing has been arousing an interest in organized Labor amongst great bodies of people who are feeling a new helplessness in their lack of organization. If American Labor should follow the logic of its budding leadership, it would in time have a political party of its own. But will it? The question becomes of increasing interest for many others besides those included within the ranks of the Labor unions.

The New Canadian Premier

ONE of the results of the war, in Canada as in other countries, was the extraordinarily complete test it made of public men. Sooner or later, as the war progressed, the man who was a really effective worker came to the front, and found an ever-finer opportunity to serve. The new Canadian Premier is one of these men. For although the Hon. Arthur Meighen was already well on the way to a successful political career when the great war broke out, six years ago, still, it was during the war that he earned that confidence and respect from his colleagues, and from Canadians as a whole, which has caused his succession to Sir Robert Borden in the premiership to be received with such general satisfaction.

Mr. Meighen brings to his high office the experience of a varied and active career. A native of Perth, in the Province of Ontario, he was brought up on a farm, and educated at the University of Toronto, where he graduated with honors in mathematics. Upon leaving college, he taught for some time at the Collegiate Institute at Caledonia, but subsequently gave up his post and went into business in Winnipeg. Finally, he took up the study of law, was called to the bar in 1903, and five years later was elected to the Canadian House of Commons as member for Portage la Prairie. He has been reelected at all the general elections since.

Mr. Meighen is, of course, a Conservative, and when his party came into power in 1911, under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden, it was not long before the member for Portage la Prairie found himself in office. In 1913 he was appointed Solicitor-General. Two years later he became a Privy Councillor and Secretary of State, and two years later still, Minister of the Interior. During the years of the war and since the armistice Mr. Meighen has been intrusted, from time to time, with legislative work of very first importance, calling for the utmost skill and resourcefulness.

It is particularly welcome to find that the new Premier is to have the support of Sir Thomas White. Sir Thomas, who was acting Premier during Sir Robert Borden's recent absence, was, of course, generally regarded as Sir Robert's natural successor, and, indeed, the first choice actually did rest upon him. He had the support of more members of the Cabinet than had Mr. Meighen, as he was generally regarded as being more likely than the member for Portage la Prairie to promote a reconciliation between the "solid Quebec" and the rest of Canada. The man who was credited with being one of the chief promoters of conscription, during the war, with being largely responsible for many war-time restrictions, and for the election acts so unpopular in certain quarters, was evidently regarded by some members of the Cabinet as a Minister with a policy too strongly defined to bring about such a reconciliation with Quebec, no matter how much he might desire to do so. Sir Thomas White, however, whilst pledging himself to support whoever might be chosen, could not see his way to accepting office himself. The ultimate choice, therefore, fell upon Mr. Meighen.

The Monadnock Country

PEOPLE living near other mountains may be as fond of them as those abiding in southwestern New Hampshire are of Mt. Monadnock, but for these, and for other persons familiar with the section it dominates, this beautiful eminence has a singular charm. Monadnock is not a very great mountain, even for New England, although it is the highest in New Hampshire, until the White Mountains are reached. But not all of a mountain's beauty is in its height, by any means, and much of this one's unquestionable impressiveness, both from the summit and from the plain, is due to its isolation from others of a sort to compete with it. No doubt this aloofness from other heights is partly why Emerson fancied he heard the mountain saying:

Every morn I lift my head,
See New England underspread,
South from Saint Lawrence to the Sound,
From Catskill east to the sea-bound.
Anchored fast for many an age,
I await the bard and sage,
Who, in large thoughts, like fair pearl-seed,
Shall string Monadnock like a bead.

Many a poet has written of the beauties and traditions of Monadnock, which apparently took its name from association with the Monadnock Indians, and many artists have painted it from various points of view. Probably this detached member of the White Mountain group, for such it is regarded by geologists, although it is a hundred miles or so from Mt. Washington, is most inspiring when seen from the west. One of the very best places to appreciate its beauties of outline and color, from the railroad, is just before the train, moving northward, stops at the little town of Troy. This point also, perhaps, marks the nearest approach the railroad makes to Monadnock, and it is from Troy that most of the hundreds of people who climb the mountain during a summer season begin the ascent. But the route from Troy is more precipitous and taxing to the sightseer than the longer one leading from Dublin. This little town, by the way, is quite an aristocrat among its somewhat primitive neighbors, for many distinguished people, including a number of ambassadors from other countries, have spent their summers there in recent years. Its chief attractions, no doubt, are those of the mountain and of Lake Monadnock, together with its altitude, Dublin being one of the highest

towns in the Granite State. Other villages and farming sections, lying close to the foot of the mountain, likewise profit by its popularity among nature lovers, especially Fitzwilliam and Jaffrey, both of which are on hills of considerable height. The seventy-five miles between the mountain and Boston are covered with ease, by railway or motor car, and visitors come for winter sports as well as for the scenery, the pure air, and the rustic life in summer.

From the north Monadnock presents a beautiful, symmetrical peak, which forms the chief feature of the landscape from the hills of many an isolated town. There are choice views of the slopes as well as the summit from Keene, which is a few miles to the north, and is the only city near Mt. Monadnock. As Keene is the commercial center for the large number of people who spend their summers among the hills and lakes hereabout, so the mountain is one of the attractions of this pleasant county seat which the author of "The Man Without a Country" used to mention as the typical American city. From Keene, residents, visitors, and travelers, at least from spring until late in the fall, are always going to Mt. Monadnock for a day's jaunt. From the top, more than 3000 feet above the sea-level, the view is remarkably fine and far-reaching, again for the reason that this mountain stands alone. On a clear day, one sees, besides many near-by villages, lakes, and streams, Mt. Wachusett, perhaps forty miles to the southwest, in Massachusetts; Mt. Ascutney, about as far to the northwest, across the Connecticut River in Vermont; the White Mountains away beyond; and, as hinted in the poem just quoted from, far to the east, a glimpse of the Atlantic Ocean. The glimpse thus afforded of the sea, very likely, has been the first enjoyed by many a man and boy of the Monadnock country, and, for some, perhaps it has been the only one.

Editorial Notes

WHILE various elements in the world's politics would assert that China is chaotic, it is possible to gain some idea as to how chaotic that country is by reference to a news item which narrates the establishment of a permanent Chinese aerial mail service. On its first voyage, recently, the post office aeroplane carried fifteen passengers and mails from Peking to Tientsin. More of this kind of "chaos" would seem to be a good thing.

IF THE columns of *The New Textile Worker* are representative of textile workers generally, it is apparent that this class in industry is looking forward to a large increase in the number of arriving immigrants, whenever ships enough are available to bring over all who are eager to enter the United States. The textile workers are, of course, not alone in this expectation. But it is interesting to take note that they see the need of a certain sort of Americanization for the new immigrants, based on the expectation that, as usual, a large proportion of the new arrivals will immediately be absorbed by the textile industry. What the textile workers wish, therefore, is to get hold of the new workers before the employers get hold of them. They wish to make sure that the new arrivals shall not prove to be the "cheap and docile" sort, such as they assume the textile employers to be looking for. Americanization of the sort contemplated by the textile workers obviously means the inculcating of those ideas that would bring the immigrants to seek immediately what is known as "the American standard of living," a quest which has made of some of the textile workers, themselves recent immigrants, ardent fighters for improved conditions in the shops and mills. So far as *The New Textile Worker* indicates, however, the aim of those for whom it speaks is rather to avoid fighting for improved conditions, but to teach the newcomers, instead, to work for improvements through the medium of the labor organizations.

IN GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts, just at the present time, there is a striking illustration of the difference that might result from the utilization of water power that now goes to waste. On Mill River, in the outskirts of the town, is a disused tide mill. Four times a day, for two or three hours of each tidal period, a heavy power could be developed at this mill, for there is a fall of water during a part of the flood tide as well as during most of the ebb tide. The development of the big flour mills in the west left this tide mill without business. But it could apparently be put to a new use today, for the people of the whole city of Gloucester are walking or using busses because the street railways in that district, according to their management, are not likely to pay, in these days of high wages and the high cost of producing power. One wonders if the utilization of the very low-cost "white coal" that is now wasted would not provide the needed margin, and even result in a showing of profit.

THE German nation is now the protagonist for the democratic idea in the world. We have a world mission which we are called upon to fulfill and which can only be fulfilled if we are faithful to ourselves. The clear, unhesitating representation of a policy of democratic self-determination and social justice is for the future the justification of the existence of the German people." Thus writes Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, former German representative in the discussions at Versailles, in his new publication, entitled "Dokumente." Evidently the Count is under the impression that Germany can resign its function as protagonist for the imperialist idea for that of protagonist for the democratic idea in a very brief time, and with scarcely any period for experiments or apprenticeship.

NOTHING will be more welcome to the automobile manufacturer than the announcement of the invention of stainless steel which comes from Sheffield, England. It is declared that this new steel will not rust, and that its use on motor cars will prevent corrosion on the metal parts. Not only to the automobile men will the metal be valuable, but the housewife and the golfer will apparently find in it an end to their troubles with rusty forks and knives and golf-club ends. To say nothing of the watch and clock repair shops, where working hours may perhaps be cut in two and regular prices maintained. Truly a bright future is assured for stainless steel.